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REPORT
ON
The Administration of Mysore
Year
1916-1917

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REPORT

ON

THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE

FOR THE YEAR

1916-17

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(Ending 30th June 1917)

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1917

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REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE FOR THE YEAR 1916-17.

(i.e., year ending 30th June 1917.)

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

For particulars concerning—

Situation and area,
Boundaries,
Physical features, and
Population,

reference is invited to paragraphs 1 to 7 of the General Administration Report for 1911-12.

Particulars concerning

Ancient History,
The Ruling Family,
The System of Administration, and
Administrative Divisions,

will be found in paragraphs 3 to 11 and 13 to 15 of the General Administration Report for 1907-08.

His Highness the Maharaja's movements.

1. His Highness the Maharaja paid a visit to Ootacamund from the 17th to 23rd September 1916 and two visits to Madras between the 13th and 15th and 19th and 25th January 1917. On the 15th February 1917, His Highness left Bangalore for Rameswaram and Dhanushkoti and returned to Bangalore on the 1st March, visiting Ramnad, Madura and Trichinopoly on the way. For three weeks in March His Highness stayed at Bombay and on the return journey visited Wathar and Mahabaleswar. His Highness paid a visit to the Himavad Gopalaswami Hill in Gundlupet taluk in April 1917 and thence proceeded to Ootacamund and stayed there till the 21st of that month. His Highness paid flying visits to Ootacamund in the latter part of April, May and June.

The Dewan and the Members of Council.

2. The Dewan visited Kannambadi and Sagarkatte, returning to Mysore by the new Railway in the latter part of October 1916. On the 13th December he left for Sakchi to confer with the Board of Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Works on questions connected with the manufacture of iron within the State and returned to Bangalore on the 28th of the same month. In connection with the Bhatkal harbour he went to Bombay on the 26th January 1917, and returned to Bangalore on the 4th February. During the latter part of February, he was at Delhi to discuss pending State questions with the authorities of the Government of India and returned from there on the 12th March. In April he toured in the Chitaldrug district and inspected all the taluks. In the early part of May he visited the Shimoga district to examine the progress on the Malnad Improvement work, and before returning to Bangalore visited Bhatkal to see the boring operations going on there. For about 12 days in May during the summer, he stayed at Ootacamund.

3. The Yuvaraja went to Tumkur on the 22nd August 1916 and opened the Town Hall there and the Agricultural School at Chikkanhalli. He stayed in Madras between the 1st January and the 10th February. He undertook a journey to Rameswaram from the 15th to 28th February and visited Bombay between the 3rd and 21st March. On the 1st April he was at Davangere to open the water works there and returned on the next day. From the 14th to 25th May he stayed at Fern Hill, Ootacamund.

4. The Second Member of Council toured in the Mysore, Bangalore, and Shimoga districts in September and December 1916, inspecting district and taluk offices and other institutions.

Efficiency Audit.

5. The Efficiency Audit Branch continued to work on the same lines as in previous years. Several important Manuals such as the Jail Manual, the Press Manual, the Forest Code and the Forest Manual were prepared during the year. Enquiries were conducted into five cases of reported irregularities; a scheme of recruitment to the gazetted and upper subordinate grades of the Public Service providing for a reserve of trained officers in the several departments was sanctioned; rules were passed regarding the recruitment of clerical subordinates and a class was opened for giving instruction in the rudiments of clerical work to candidates seeking posts in the Government Service. The scheme for organization and development work was revised; and the Mysore Blue Book Journal, a quarterly, intended to bring together important Government Orders for convenience of reference and such orders of other Governments as might be useful to Government officers in the State, was started during the year.

Local Self-Government in Mysore.

6. The question of enhancing the usefulness of local boards and municipal bodies had been under the consideration of Government for some time. Owing to the deficiency of the popular element on them, the want of sufficient powers of disposal over their funds and interference in the details of their affairs by departments of Government, it had been found difficult to awaken in the minds of non-official members of these bodies a full sense of the responsibility of local Self-Government. The recommendations of two committees, which had been previously appointed to go into the question of the constitution and powers of local bodies and the question of their finances, were considered by Government, and orders issued during the year laying down the policy of Government in regard to these matters. The main changes contemplated in municipal administration are the abolition of municipalities constituted under executive orders known as Non-Regulation Municipalities by converting them into "Regulation" Municipalities, and classifying all municipalities into city, town and minor, according to their importance; the introduction of an elected majority in city councils and of an increased elected element in the other municipalities; a gradual transfer of the control of primary education and the reduction of interference in their affairs, by Government and the Deputy Commissioners, to the necessary minimum. The creation of Taluk Boards and Village Panchayets, in addition to the District Boards, as incorporated bodies with control over their own finances and the power to manage purely local matters, District Boards having charge of the larger district concerns such as roads and ferries, and the abolition of Local Funds General and the transfer of the funds to the local bodies to the considerable augmentation of their resources—these form the main features of the order as it affects local boards. Arrangements were set on foot during the year to carry these reforms into practice.

The Mysore Economic Conference.

7. The Mysore Economic Conference, constituted five years previously, to promote the economic prosperity of the people of the State by giving them the necessary training and familiarising them with the modern conditions of material progress, worked during the year under report under better conditions than in any previous year. The three Central Committees of the Conference followed approved programmes, and sub-committees and individual members rendered material help in carrying on important investigations and in formulating practical schemes. The organisation for bringing taluk areas into closer touch with the central agencies was almost completed, and in every unit area, groups of workers were appointed to undertake individual items of work. An expansion of this system is expected to provide opportunities for every citizen with capacity for public work to contribute his share towards the development of the area with which he is directly concerned.

8. The Standing Committee of the Economic Conference met generally once a month and reviewed the work of the Central Committees and District Committees. The District Committees and Taluk Progress Committees undertook much useful work especially in the development of education, and steps were taken to associate men of influence in taluks, other than members, in the work of the Committees. Instructions were issued that District and Taluk Conferences should be held in every district and taluk and the economic and other needs of the

areas were considered by Conferences so held. In some cases, agricultural and industrial exhibitions were organised in connection with these Conferences and a few of these have led to the establishment of permanent museums. The Economic Journal issued under the auspices of the Mysore Economic Conference continued its work of spreading information. The Kannada monthly edition was converted into a weekly from February 1917. The Bangalore District Committee started a fortnightly journal in Kannada dealing with economic subjects, and those of Tumkur and Shimoga, weekly Kannada newspapers with the same object. All the District Committees have published hand-books of "Essential Statistics." Below is a brief account of the work done by the Central Committees during the year under report.

The Agricultural Committee.

9. The schemes undertaken by the Agricultural Committee related to general agriculture, sericulture, horticulture, fruit culture, the establishment of manure depôts, and sheep, cattle and pony rearing farms, and an enquiry into the economic condition and subsidiary occupations of raiyats.

10. Signor Washington Mari, an Italian Expert, who was in charge of the Sericultural Department during the year, prepared a detailed scheme of organisation for the department and for developing a Central Sericultural School with connected taluk popular schools. The Agricultural Committee did much work in connection with the extension of sugar-cane and mulberry cultivation, the improvement of coffee cultivation, the development of fruit culture and the improvement of agricultural stock. At the instance of the Committee a sheep breeding farm was established at Kolar, a few manure depôts were opened and half a dozen large landed estates were formed. Rules were framed for granting assistance to persons starting cattle and pony breeding farms. Steps were taken to collect information regarding the economic condition and subsidiary occupations of raiyats. Improved implements were introduced and the use of manures and the development of commercial crops was popularised. A scheme was formulated for instituting a vernacular course in agriculture for the benefit of the sons of raiyats and large land owners. The Committee took part in organising several agricultural demonstrations and exhibitions, and issued a number of bulletins on agricultural subjects.

Education Committee.

11. The Education Committee dealt finally with 54 schemes during the year. The most important subjects which engaged their attention were, proposals for the improvement and opening of public libraries and rural libraries, encouragement of the education of, and grant of scholarships to, backward classes, the spread of scientific knowledge, systematization of scholarships, and elementary technical education for the masses. Schemes were prepared for imparting general moral instruction in civic business and social ethics and for remodelling the system of female education in the State. In addition to investigation and deliberation work, the Committee was entrusted with the working of several special schemes such as the Home Industries Institute, Home Education classes and the management of the public libraries at Bangalore and Mysore. The Committee appointed itinerant lecturers in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore in addition to the lecturers previously appointed for work in the districts. Some members of the Committee co-operated with the University Council in the preparation of advanced Engineering and Commercial courses for the Mysore University.

The Industries and Commerce Committee.

12. The Industries and Commerce Committee took up the special investigation of certain large industries such as, the manufacture of paper pulp, the manufacture of cyanamide and the starting of cotton mills. The Committee also considered the question of concessions to persons starting pencil manufacture, the development of the granite industry, the manufacture of paints, the starting of a furniture factory, the establishment of a Central Industrial and Commerce, Museum and District Museums, the improvement of the Arts and Crafts Depôt and the extension of the Art Litho Press. Owing to the difficulty of getting machinery under present conditions, practical work on most of these schemes had to be suspended during the year. On the recommendation of the Committee, two modern Hindu hotels were started at Bangalore and Mysore, certain proposals for the development of small industries were sanctioned, and half a dozen merchants were sent to Japan to study the conditions of industry and trade in that country.

Conference work.

13. At the Birthday Session of the Conference held at Mysore on the 5th June 1917 and subsequent days, 197 subjects were brought up for discussion.

Thirty-two of these were discussed and disposed of by the Conference, six were referred to Select Committees, and the rest to the Central Committees concerned, for further action. Programmes of the Central and District Committees and the Budget estimates of the Conference were discussed and approved. The majority of the recommendations of the three Committees mentioned above were considered and approved, and resolutions were passed on those and some additional subjects. The most important of these were—the question of teaching science in all classes up to the high school standard; the publication of suitable text books and the organisation of popular lectures on scientific subjects with a view to spread scientific knowledge among the lay public and the masses; the question of taking preliminary measures for making education compulsory in the case of girls up to the age of nine in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore; arrangements for the publication of text books on agricultural and industrial subjects in Kannada; the establishment of a Sericultural Department for the improvement in all stages of the indigenous methods pursued at present, and the formation of model sericultural villages; the encouragement of stock breeding; the necessity for legislation making mendicancy penal in the State; the organization of labour in the malnad; the improvement of rural industries by the employment of peripatetic blacksmiths and carpenters to train village smiths and carpenters, and of weaving demonstrators in large numbers; the establishment of industrial workshops with suitable trained staff; arrangements for taking a correct census of production, for conducting a chemical survey, and for improving railway facilities, and the establishment of a Land Bank in the State.

The Mysore Representative Assembly.

14. During the year under report, the Mysore Representative Assembly was granted the privilege of holding a supplementary session and the first supplementary session was held in April 1917. At the Dasara session held on the 7th October 1916 and succeeding days, out of 273 members returned 185 were present and 375 subjects of general and local importance were discussed. At the supplementary session held on the 23rd April 1917 and four subsequent days, 177 members were present. One day was devoted to the discussion of the budget estimates for the year 1917-18 and on the other days, 233 subjects of general and local importance were discussed and disposed of. The general opinion of the Representative Assembly on a few special subjects of importance was also obtained. As the term of office of the eight members of the Representative Assembly appointed as members of the Economic Conference was to expire in May 1917, an election was held to return new members in their places.

The British Resident.

15. During the year under report, the Hon'ble Mr. H. V. Cobb, M.A., LL.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., continued as the British Resident in Mysore.

Relations with the British Government.

16. The annual subsidy of 35 lakhs of rupees payable to the British Government was paid on the appointed dates.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

I. Occupied Area and Tenure (1916-17).

Extent of arable lands.

17. The total area of the State according to the results of the latest survey was 18,868,086 acres as against 18,867,777 acres as previously recorded. Of this, 13,81,510 acres were alienated lands held wholly or partly rent-free. The area of unalienated lands, inclusive of minor inams, was 17,486,576 acres, of which 8,707.996 acres were assessed, and the remaining 8,778,580 acres consisted of forest land and other unculturable waste.

Area under occupation.

18. The total extent of lands under occupation inclusive of minor inams was 7,843,601 acres representing about 90·08 per cent. of the total area available for cultivation. During the year there was an increase of 63,933 acres in the occupied area as compared with the previous year.

Tenure.

19. The number of raiyatwari holdings separately registered in the State was 11,62,927 with an area of 76,58,914 acres, giving an average of 6·68 acres per holding.

II. Land Survey and Settlement (1916-17).

Original survey and classification.

20. During the year under report, 6 inam villages comprising 932 fields with an area of 3,904 acres were surveyed in detail. Classification was carried out in four inam villages containing 393 fields measuring 3,823 acres, as also in respect of 1,286 fields measuring 5,477 acres newly formed for purposes of cultivation.

Revision survey.

21. Re-survey operations were completed in 390 villages in the Arsikere and Dodballapur taluks. The total area resurveyed was 1,97,677 acres or 308·87 sq. miles; and 480 fields measuring 2,016 acres were subdivided in two villages of the Closepet sub-taluk.

Reclassification.

22. The water supply of wet and garden lands in 630 villages in the Goribidnur, Chikballapur and Kunigal taluks, and also a portion of the late Kadaba taluk, was reclassified. The work extended to 34,679 fields measuring 77,775 acres.

The total number of fields to which the original and revision operations were extended was 10,711. The number of fields classed was 36,358.

Revision settlement.

23. Revised rates were announced in the late Gudibanda and Banavar taluks and the Tarikere taluk.

Gudibanda sub-taluk.

24. The revision of settlement in the Gudibanda sub-taluk resulted in a slight increase of revenue. The late Gudibanda taluk consisted of 283 villages in a fairly compact block in the north-west of the Kolar district with a fairly good climate, an average rainfall of 30 inches, facilities for irrigation by affluents of the North Pennar river and a system of tanks and *talapariges*, a steadily increasing population and abundant facilities for communication. Increase in the prices of food grains and well organized means of transport have given the raiyats increasing profits from agriculture and improved the economic condition of the sub-taluk considerably. The revised rates are very moderate, the increase being only Rs. 4,995 or 6 per cent of the demand under the original settlement. The average old and new rates are as shown below:—

Description of land	Average old rate			Average new rate		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dry	0	15	2	1	1	1
Wet	4	13	5	5	2	4
Garden	6	7	9	5	4	9

Tarikere taluk.

25. In the case of the old Tarikere taluk, the increase by revision was somewhat more, *i.e.*, Rs. 32,288 or 23·4 per cent of the old demand. The old taluk comprised 284 villages of which 40 villages are now attached to the Kadur taluk and 33 to the Channagiri taluk. It is an extensive plain, with isolated hills and numerous coffee plantations on hill slopes, and deep valleys well suited for high class cultivation. The western half of the taluk is temperate, the eastern part has a hotter summer and a colder winter and the central region is free from extremes. The rainfall is heavy in the west and moderate and seasonable in the central portion. In point of communications, this taluk is most advantageously situated. The raiyats find a ready market for their surplus produce and derive good profit. The average old and new rates are as shown below :—

Description of land	Average old rate	Average new rate
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry	0 12 0	0 15 7
Wet	3 1 5	3 5 4
Garden	6 10 0	4 14 4

Banavar taluk.

26. A group of 381 villages, of which 248 are in Kadur, 10 in Hosdurga and 123 in Arsikere taluks, formed the late Banavar taluk. The general aspect of the country is that of a slightly undulating plain with some hills in the north-west and the south-east. The climate is generally dry and healthy; the rainfall is scanty but fairly well-distributed. The taluk possesses good irrigational facilities as there are many big tanks and river channels. The means of communication in the taluk are ample and the advent of the railway has effected much improvement in its economic condition. The increase in the revenue of the taluk on account of revision settlement over that under the old rates is Rs. 32,694 or 19·2 per cent. The average old and new rates are as given below :—

Description of land	Average old rate	Average new rate
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dry	0 12 6	0 15 4
Wet	3 12 6	4 3 6
Garden	2 9 8	2 7 0

The revised rates were well received by the raiyats in all the three taluks.

Survey maps.

27. During the year, the maps of 825 villages were prepared and printed.

Potgi settlement.

28. The remuneration of the patels and shanbhogs of villages in the Nagar, Honnali, late Anantapur, Tirthahalli and late Koratagere taluks and the Kumsi sub-taluk was revised In Maddagiri, T.-Narsipur, Arkalgud and Tarikere taluks and part of the Channagiri, Hosdurga and Chiknayakanhalli taluks and also in the Kolar Gold Fields the decennial revision of potgi was effected. The remuneration payable to the village officers in 19 inam villages were sanctioned.

General.

29. With a view to expedite resurvey and settlement operations, field establishments were strengthened. To provide for future requirements in the superior staff two probationers were appointed. Boundary marks were inspected in 35,169 cases.

III. Land Revenue (1916-17).

Alienation.

30. The extent of assessed land granted and assigned free of assessment for public and other purposes was as shown below :—

	A.	G.
(1) For new village sites and for village extension ...	46	6
(2) For other purposes, such as buildings, burial grounds, storing manure, etc.	35	2
(3) For the improvement of tanks, construction of gokattes, etc.	0	0
(4) For the improvement of roads	0	17
Total ...	81	25

31. An extent of 61,892 acres assessed at Rs. 51,457 was newly taken up for cultivation and an extent of 10,226 acres assessed at Rs. 11,609 was relinquished during the year as against 62,600 acres and 12,374 acres, respectively, in the previous year. There was a net increase in the cultivated area of 51,666 acres assessed at Rs. 39,848. Area of waste lands taken up and of lands relinquished.

32. Exclusive of inam villages and jahgirs, the area under cultivation was 6,525,850 acres as against 6,617,401 acres in 1915-16. Of this, about 854,892 were devoted to the cultivation of wet crops, chiefly paddy and sugar-cane, as against 979,632 acres in the previous year. Area under cultivation.

33. The actual demand of the State under land revenue for the year was Rs. 1,08,34,436 as against Rs. 1,06,41,321 in 1915-16. Inclusive of the arrears of the previous years, the total demand of land revenue for the year was Rs. 1,25,92,501 as against Rs. 1,24,04,580 in 1915-16. Out of this demand, a sum of Rs. 1,16,977 was partly remitted and partly written off the accounts as irrecoverable, leaving Rs. 1,24,75,524 as the net demand. Land revenue demand.

34. The collection during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,10,09,352, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,66,172 at the end of the year. The percentage of collection to net demand during the year was 88·2 as against 85·9 in the previous year, the collection being better than in the previous year, both under arrears and current demand. Collections.

35. The total number of coercive processes issued during the year was 103,523 as against 94,761 in the previous year. The majority of them were, as usual, merely demand notices. The amount collected by the issue of mere notices was Rs. 9,13,577 (as against Rs. 7,81,121 in 1915-16) or 90 per cent of the total amount of Rs. 10,14,858, realized through coercive processes. Coercive processes.

36. The number of cases in which kandayam was remitted by means of revenue money orders during the year under report was 1,948, the amount involved being Rs. 26,886 as against 1,263 involving Rs. 22,083 in the previous year. The largest use of the system was made in Mysore district. It was ordered that the system should be continued for a further period of three years from the 1st May 1917. Revenue money order system.

IV. Inam Settlement (1916-17).

37. During the year, 9 land inams were newly confirmed and 38 land inams and 16 whole inam villages were resumed and struck off the registers. This resumption resulted in a net reduction of Rs. 3,500-6-0 in the inam revenue and an increase of Rs. 9,032-12-10 under land revenue. Original work.

38. Three whole inam villages and 27 other land inams were revised during the year resulting in an increase of Rs. 53-5-0 in combined quit-rent. Seventy-seven ready-money inams were converted into land inams. Revision of quit rent.

39. The number of quit-rent registers prepared during the year was 12 for whole inam villages and 104 for resumed and struck off cases. Six hundred and forty-eight supplemental quit-rent registers and correction statements were prepared on the basis of the *Purvani Tarav Patrika*, Government orders, etc., and issued. Three final title deeds for whole inam villages and 19 for minor inams in Government villages were also issued. The quit-rent registers of 7 taluks and of a portion of another were compared, differences were investigated and necessary alterations effected. Quit-rent registers in manuscript relating to muzrai institutions in 9 taluks, sent to the department by the Muzrai Superintendent, were verified. Registers, title deeds, etc.

40. The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 3,533 as against Rs. 3,691 in 1915-16. The total expenditure on the department from the beginning, *i.e.*, 1868, up to end of the year under report was Rs. 12,00,515 and the total annual revenue Rs. 2,69,373. Cost of the department.

CHAPTER III—PROTECTION.

I. Legislation (1916-17).

A. The Legislative Council.

General.

41. During the year there were 21 additional members on the Mysore Legislative Council except for an interval in the middle when there were only 20.

The rules for the discussion of the Budget in the Legislative Council were revised, providing for the supply of the draft Budget Estimates to each member as soon as possible after the 12th April every year.

42. There were twelve bills pending consideration at the beginning of the year, *viz.*, (1) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888, (2) a Bill to amend the Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation, 1894, (3) a Bill to amend the Mysore Tramways Regulation, 1906, (4) the Provident Funds Bill, (5) a Bill to amend the Tank Panchayet Regulation, 1911, (6) the Minor Tank Restoration Bill, (7) the Criminal Tribes Bill, (8) the Transfer of Property Bill, (9) the Mysore Companies Bill, (10) the Mysore Arbitration Bill, (11) a Bill to amend the Mysore Muzrai Regulation, 1913 and (12) the Mysore University Bill. Thirteen more were taken up for consideration during the year as follows:—

(1) The Mysore State Life Insurance Bill.
(2) A Bill to prevent the spreading of plant disease.
(3) A Bill further to amend the Tank Panchayet Regulation, 1911.
(4) The Negotiable Instruments Bill.
(5) A Bill further to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
(6) The Mysore Co-operative Societies Bill.
(7) The Enemy Trading Bill.
(8) A Bill to amend the Mysore Village Courts Regulation, 1913.
(9) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.
(10) The Mysore Registration of Births and Deaths Bill.
(11) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907.
(12) A Bill further to amend the Mysore Municipal Regulation, 1906; and
(13) The Mysore Local Boards and Village Panchayets Bill.

43. Twelve of these 25 Bills were passed into law during the year, 9 of them being Bills that were pending from the previous year (the Transfer of Property Bill, the Mysore Companies Bill and the Bill to amend the Mysore Muzrai Regulation, 1913, being the three not passed) and three, Bills taken up during the year, *viz.*, the Mysore State Life Insurance Bill, the Enemy Trading Bill and the Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888. Of these, the Mysore State Life Insurance Bill was pending the sanction of His Highness the Maharaja at the close of the year. The Bill to amend the Mysore Muzrai Regulation, 1913, was recommended by the select committee to be dropped, the Bill further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888, was withdrawn, and the remaining 12 Bills were in various stages of progress.

In addition to these regulations, the Enemy Trading (Emergency) Regulation was passed as an emergency measure under Section 15 of the Mysore Legislative Council Regulation, 1907.

B. Legislative Enactments.

Laws passed.

Regulation V of 1916.

44. *The Mysore University Regulation.*—This Regulation was passed for establishing and incorporating a University in Mysore.

Regulation VI of 1916.

45. *The Enemy Trading (Emergency) Regulation.*—Under this Regulation the provisions of the Enemy Trading Act, X of 1916, of British India were *mutatis mutandis* introduced into Mysore.

46. *The Criminal Tribes Regulation.*—Under the Gang Rules previously in force the movements of criminal gangs were watched and supervised by the regular Police and the village Police. These rules were found inadequate to keep these gangs in check and exercise effective observation and control. To remedy this defect and to bring the law in Mysore into harmony with that in British India, it was considered necessary to have a Regulation based on the lines of the British Indian Act. The provisions of the Act are only permissive and give power to declare a tribe criminal, to register the members thereof and take finger prints, and generally to place such a tribe under observation. Regulation VII of 1916.

47. *A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.*—By section 54 of the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888, based entirely on section 56 of the Bombay Code, 1888, before its amendment in 1901, land revenue was declared to be a paramount charge on a holding. Regulation VIII of 1916.

It was held by the Mysore Chief Court (18 M. C. C. R. 76) that a forfeiture under section 54 operated as a resumption of the holding as between the defaulter and the Government but did not, unless followed by a sale, extinguish prior rights and equities of third persons. Protection was therefore needed for the interests both of the public revenue and of subsequent holders. In Bombay it was secured by providing that the disposal of the forfeited occupancy by sale or otherwise, should, unless the Collector otherwise directed, be deemed free from all previous rights and equities except those in favour of Government. This salutary discretion vested in the Collector was necessary and could be exercised to prevent fraud.

Section 54 (Mysore Land Revenue Code) was therefore amended on the lines of section 56 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code.

48. *The Provident Funds Regulation.*—Since the State had commenced working railways owned by the State or District Boards, it was deemed necessary to start a Provident Fund Institution for the benefit of men employed on working railways or in the offices. The Regulation exempts the nominee of a subscriber and in the absence of nomination, any persons entitled, under the rules of the fund, on the death of the subscriber, to the sum at his credit, from the trouble and expense of producing a probate or succession certificate. In other cases, when the sum payable does not exceed one thousand rupees, the same exemption is allowed if the person making the payment is satisfied that the party receiving is entitled to receive it. As the fund is intended mainly for the benefit of the subscribers' family, it has been considered necessary to protect the money from attachment. Power is also given to Government to extend the provisions of this Regulation to other State Provident Funds. The Regulation has been framed on the lines of the British Indian Act. Regulation IX of 1916.

49. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore Tramways Regulation, 1906.*—The Mysore Tramways Regulation, 1906, chiefly governing cases of tramway construction by private individuals or companies, contained provisions unsuitable to the working of tramways by Government. The Regulation as amended reserves power to exempt Government or their agent for working tramways, from the operation of those provisions. Regulation X of 1916.

50. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation, 1894.*—Under the Regulation before amendment, either the Deputy Commissioner himself or an officer specially notified in the Gazette as Deputy Commissioner in this behalf, had to conduct proceedings in all cases of acquisition of a site however small in extent and value. The Regulation was amended to meet this difficulty by including the expression "Assistant Commissioner in charge of a Revenue Sub-Division" under the definition of the term "Deputy Commissioner." Regulation XI of 1916.

51. *A Regulation to amend the Tank Panchayet Regulation, 1911.*—A tank with an atchkat of Rs. 300 is classed as minor under the Rules of 1904 regarding the restoration of minor tanks; and as major under clause (2) section 2, of the Tank Panchayet Regulation of 1911. Recent rules on the subject of major tanks repeated the order that the raiyats should do the earthwork and Government the stone and masonry work. The amendment harmonises the Rules and the Regulation. Regulation XII of 1916.

52. *The Minor Tanks Restoration Regulation.*—The scheme recently sanctioned by Government about the restoration of minor tanks required legislation on two points, *viz.*,—making the consent of the majority binding on the minority, Regulation XIII of 1916.

and recovering the contribution due from raiyats as an arrear of land revenue. The Regulation makes the necessary provision.

Regulation I of 1917.

53. *A Regulation to amend the Law relating to Arbitration.*—The law relating to arbitration in the State before the passing of this Regulation was identical with that in British India before 1898. It was found inadequate as the provisions in the Specific Relief Act were of a negative kind and those in the Code of Civil Procedure were defective. The necessity for provisions like those contained in the Indian Arbitration Act, IX of 1899, was also felt in connection with the law relating to Joint Stock Companies. Hence this Regulation based on that Act was passed in the State.

Regulation II of 1917.

54. *The Enemy Trading Regulation.*—This Regulation makes the provisions of the Enemy Trading (Emergency) Regulation, No. VI of 1916, permanent.

Regulation III of 1917.

55. *A Regulation to amend the Mysore Village Courts Regulation, 1913.*—The Munsiff of Shimoga had no local jurisdiction over the taluk of Shimoga and could not therefore exercise the powers of a Munsiff under the Mysore Village Courts Regulation, 1913, over the Village Courts in that taluk nor could the definition of "Munsiff" in section 2 be made to apply to the Subordinate Judge of Shimoga who is the Judge of the lowest grade having jurisdiction over the taluk.

It was threfore deemed desirable to amend the definition of the expression "Munsiff" so as to include a Subordinate Judge where he, and not a Munsiff, is the judge of the lowest grade having jurisdiction over any area in which a Village Court is situate.

C. RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ENACTMENTS IN FORCE.

Rules under Acts and Regulations. (1) The Cattle Trespass Act, I of 1877.

56. The levy of higher rates of fines on cattle impounded within the limits of the Davangere and Mysore city municipalities, and of two annas on every goat impounded in the District Fund cattle pounds in the Mysore district was prescribed.

(2) The Mysore Land Revenue Code, IV of 1888.

57. (*a*) Under section 38 proviso (1) of the Regulation, clay was added to the list of ordinary minerals exempt from its scope.

(*b*) A proviso was added to rule 64 of the rules issued under the Mysore Land Revenue Code permitting relinquishments being received up to the end of June during the year of survey settlement, either original or revised.

(*c*) Decentralization in the revenue department was provided for by the amendment of certain rules issued under the Regulation.

(*d*) The provisions of chapters VIII to X of the code were extended to the jodi villages of Myadahalli in T.-Narsipur taluk, Shampur in Bangalore taluk, Gangasandra in Tumkur taluk, Machanahalli and Chikkalesapur in Chikmagalur taluk, Kuppe in Kunigal taluk, Kolamaranahalli in Closepet sub-taluk, and Hariharpura, Sigarnahalli, Thavanandi, Chakanahalli, Arekathoranahalli, Boranahalli, and Biranahalli in Hole-Narsipur taluk.

(3) The Land Improvement Loans Regulation, IV of 1890.

58. Rule 34 of the rules under the Regulation was amended so as to provide for the maintenance by the Amildar or Deputy Amildar of a register of loans and repayments relating to his taluk or sub-taluk as the case may be, a duplicate register being also maintained in the Deputy Commissioner's office.

(4) The Mysore Arms Regulation, VI of 1890.

59. (*a*) Under section 22, the station master, Rangenahalli, Tarikere-Narasimharajapur Tramway, and also all the shekdars in the State were exempted from the operation of the prohibitions contained in sections 8 and 9 subject to certain conditions.

(*b*) The exemptions from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the Regulation made in favour of the European and East Indian subjects of His Majesty, the King Emperor were declared not to apply to Robert Rickie of Bangalore city.

(5) The Mysore Railway Regulation, IV of 1894.

60. Rule 53 (2) of chapter II, part I of the general rules for the working of open lines of Railway was amended so as to provide for the taking of the starting signals for shunting purposes except under specified circumstances.

(6) The Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation, VII of 1894.

61. The powers of a court under the Regulation conferred on the Subordinate Judges of Bangalore and Mysore were withdrawn.

62. New forms were substituted for forms A and B appended to the rules; and a detailed list was published of the several kinds of cotton goods woven in the Indian mills classified according to the headings given in the new forms. (7) The Cotton duties Regulation, II of 1896.

63. The sale of unwholesome food grains was prohibited in villages to which the Village Sanitation Regulation and rules are extended. (8) The Mysore Village Sanitation Regulation, I of 1898.

64. (*a*) The issue of certain new classes, denominations and colours of stamps was notified. (9) The Mysore Stamp Regulation, II of 1900.

(*b*) Certain additions and alterations to the Stamp rules were made regarding the issue and use of *hundi* stamp papers.

65. (*a*) Under section 42 certain remissions under specified conditions were made in the fees leviable under Articles 10 and 11 of the first schedule on the property of any person subject to Military Law who is killed, or dies of wounds inflicted within 12 months before death, while on active service in the present war, and also in the fees chargeable under Act I (*a*) and (*b*) of the second schedule on applications for mutation of names in respect of the property of any such person. (10) The Mysore Court Fees Regulation, III of 1900.

(*b*) Revised rules were issued for the renewal as well as for the grant of refunds of the value of damaged or spoilt court fee stamps.

(*c*) The fees chargeable under Articles 5, 6 and 8 of the first schedule were remitted on copies furnished by civil or criminal courts, or revenue courts or offices for the private use of persons applying for them.

66. The rules in chapter XXIX of the Civil Account Code applicable to coins current in British India were declared to be in force in the State in the way indicated against each rule. (11) The Coinage Regulation, VII of 1900.

67. (*a*) Twenty-two blocks in different parts of the Bangalore, Shimoga and Kadur districts were constituted State forests under section 17. (12) The Mysore Forest Regulation, XI of 1900.

(*b*) Thirty-six blocks in different parts of the Bangalore, Tumkur, Kolar, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts were constituted Village forests under section 31.

(*c*) Certain rights of way within, and free grant of specified forest produce from, the Barambudi State forest in Gundlupet taluk were permitted under section 27 in favour of Sri Himavat Gopalaswami temple and its devotees.

(*d*) Revised rates of seigniorage were prescribed for head loads of *kiribiduru* removed from Government forests in Hassan district.

68. (*a*) Rules 6, 7 and 8 of the rules regarding the constitution and the appointment and election of the Vice-Presidents of Local Boards were amended. (13) The Mysore Local Boards Regulation, II of 1902.

(*b*) Rule 10 was amended so as to restrict election to persons who are subjects of Mysore or of any other State in India or British subjects, and to give effect to the principles of election laid down in the Government order of 16th November 1916 regarding the Local Self-Government Scheme.

(*c*) Rule 80 was amended so as to empower Presidents of District Boards to allow by an order in writing any class of Local Fund servants to remit to the treasury collections exceeding Rs. 250 not less than once a month or sooner.

(*d*) New clauses (*h*), (*i*) and (*j*) were added to rule 151 in the matter of the preparation of budget estimates.

(*e*) Railway cess of six pies in the rupee was imposed on all items of excise revenue in the Kadur district and of three pies in the rupee on all those items of revenue in the Mysore district on which local cess is now collected.

69. (*a*) The reduction in the scale of fees for registration of documents registrable in books I and IV, temporararily ordered on 23rd October 1912 and 4th June 1913, was made permanent. (14) The Mysore Registration Regulation, I of 1903.

(*b*) A new rule was added to Article VIII in the table of registration fees prescribing rates in the case of searches for application files and all records of registration offices not falling under section 57.

(*c*) The fees payable under the law of Registration in respect of instruments executed by or on behalf of or in favour of the Mysore Palace were remitted.

70. (*a*) Under section 13 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1904, the Assistant Commissioner in revenue charge of the Sagar sub-division was relieved of the charge vested in him by Government Notification No. 1496-J, dated 29th January 1904. (15) The Code of Criminal Procedure, II of 1904.

(*b*) The trial before the courts of sessions of the Bangalore and Mysore divisions in respect of certain specified offences was from 1st July 1917 directed to be by a jury consisting of seven persons.

(*c*) A list of persons exempted from liability to serve as jurors was published.

(16) The Mysore Co-operative Societies Regulation, III of 1905.

71. Rule 2 of the rules for the grant of loans to Co-operative Societies from State Funds was amended, exempting the loans from payment of interest for the first two years and making the loan repayable in three annual instalments thereafter.

(17) The Mysore Vaccination Regulation, I of 1906.

72. Vaccination was declared compulsory in twenty-two municipalities.

(18) The Mysore Tramways Regulation, II of 1906.

73. (*a*) Rules under section 24 (*b*) were issued for reporting accidents occurring on the tramways administered by the State.

(*b*) Revised rules were issued for the running of trains on the Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway.

(19) The Mysore Mines Regulation, IV of 1906.

74. (*a*) Stearine candles distinguished by the wax being of a white, pink, red, or green colour with the distinctive wicks of the several mines working in the Kolar Gold Fields, were declared "mining material" under the Regulation.

(*b*) The provisions of sections 5 to 20 of the Regulation were extended to the lands occupied by the Kolar Gold Fields Railway.

(*c*) The word "Chief" was directed to be omitted from the expression "Chief Inspector of Explosives" in rule 94 of the rules issued under sections 21 and 37 of the Regulation.

(20) The Mysore Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906.

75. (*a*) The provisions of section 153 were extended to the city of Bangalore.

(*b*) Rule 4 of the Municipal Election Rules of 1909 was amended so as to restrict the election to subjects of Mysore or of any other State in India and all British subjects.

(*c*) The constitution of the municipal councils of the Bangalore and Mysore cities and of all head-quarter towns except Bangalore and Mysore was revised in respect of the proportion of elected and nominated councillors.

(21) The Mysore Village Offices Regulation, IV of 1908.

76. Rules under the Regulation were issued.

(22) The Mysore Police Regulation, V of 1908.

77. The provisions of section 37 of the Regulation were extended to the city of Bangalore.

(23) The Tank Panchayet Regulation, I of 1911.

78. Tank Panchayets in respect of 21 tanks were constituted in various parts of the Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Mysore districts.

(24) The Mysore Public Conveyances Regulation, VII of 1911.

79. The provisions of the Regulation were extended to 7 municipalities in the Mysore and Hassan districts.

(25) The Mysore Emigration Regulation, I of 1913.

80. Under section 8(*a*) of this Regulation, the recruiting, engaging, inducing or assisting any person to emigrate from the State to any labour district of Assam was prohibited.

(26) The Mysore Motor Vehicles Regulation, IV of 1913.

81. (*a*) The letting or plying for hire of any motor vehicle except under a permit was prohibited under section 11 of the Regulation along certain specified areas and roads in the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Mysore.

(*b*) The District Magistrates were authorised to grant permits under section 11 of the Regulation for the letting or plying for hire of any motor vehicle in prohibited areas within their districts.

(*c*) Prohibits on the Bangalore-Honnavar road, from Shimoga to Jog falls and on the Shimoga-Mangalore road from Shimoga to Tirthahalli, the letting or plying for hire of any motor vehicles except under a permit granted under section 11.

(27) The Elementary Education Regulation, V of 1913.

82. The inam village of Venkatapura in Pavagada taluk was brought under the operation of the Regulation.

83. (*a*) Village courts were established in 18 villages in Tumkur district; in 9 villages in Shimoga district; and in 7 in Chitaldrug district. (28) The Mysore Village Courts Regulation, VII of 1913.

(*b*) Seven Village courts were established in specified groups of villages.

(*c*) The Village courts established at Daginakatte in Channagiri taluk, and at Megarvalli in Tirthahalli taluk were abolished.

84. Rules under the Regulation were issued. (29) The Mysore Factories Regulation, III of 1914.

85. (*a*) Certain officers were appointed *ex-officio* visitors of the Lunatic Asylum at Bangalore. (30) The Mysore Lunacy Regulation, I of 1916.

(*b*) Rules under the Regulation were issued.

(*c*) Rules were issued fixing the powers and duties of the visitors, official and non-official.

86. (*a*) The First Ordinances of the University of Mysore were issued. (31) The Mysore University Regulation, V of 1916.

(*b*) Rules were prescribed to govern all appointments, punishments, retirements, removals, leave, pension, etc., of the professors, assistant professors, officers and employees of the University of Mysore.

87. The Registration of Enemy Property Rules were issued. (32) The Enemy Trading (Emergency) Regulation, VI of 1916.

II. Military (1916-17).

88. The military force of the State consisted of two regiments of Cavalry, —the Imperial Service Regiment located at Bangalore and the Mysore Horse with head-quarters at Mysore,—three regiments of Infantry with head-quarters at Mysore, Bangalore and Shimoga and detachments in other districts, and one Imperial Service Transport Corps stationed at Bangalore. The Force.

89. To meet demands from the field for reinforcements, the combatant strength of the Mysore Imperial Service depôt was increased from 150 to 400, the non-effectives returned from the field being treated as supernumeraries. Including this addition, the sanctioned strength of the officers and men of all branches of the force was 3,665, namely, 921 including medical and veterinary officers, in the Imperial Service Regiment, 397 in the Mysore Horse, 1,812 in the three regiments of infantry and 535 in the Imperial Service Transport Crops. Sanctioned strength.

90. The actual combatant strength of all the branches of the force at the end of the year under report was 3,155 including 67 supernumeraries. The Imperial Service Lancers and the Mysore Horse were short of the full strength by 9 commissioned officers, 28 non-commissioned officers and 267 men; the infantry regiments by 9 commissioned officers, 26 non-commissioned officers and 174 men; and the Transport Corps by one non-commissioned officer and 82 men. The following statement shows the actual number of fighting officers and men including supernumeraries in each branch of the service:— Actual strength.

Description	Commissioned officers	Non-Commissioned officers	Fighting men
(*a*) Cavalry Regiments	38	148	878
(*b*) Infantry ,, ...	51	358	1,194
(*c*) Transport Corps	15	97	376

91. In the cavalry regiments out of a total of 1,233 officers and men, including the non-combatants, 461 were Mahomedans and 482 were Mahrattas. In the infantry regiments 692 were Mahomedans and 138 Mahrattas out of 1,678; and in the Imperial Service Transport Corps 299 were Mahomedans and 62 Mahrattas out of 584. The rest of the force consisted of other Hindus and also of Christians. Composition of the force.

92. The Imperial Service Regiment is armed with revolvers, short rifles, swords and lances; the Mysore Horse with carbines, swords and lances; and the Infantry with swords and muskets. The first and third infantry regiments are each supplied with 100 breach-loading smooth-bore rifles also. Arms provided.

Duties on which employed.

93. The Imperial Service Regiment continued to be on active service on the field throughout the year and four drafts of reinforcements of officers and men numbering in all 130 were sent to the field from the depôt at Bangalore. One hundred and fifteen combatants and 23 followers returned to the depôt as invalids during the year. The detachment of the Mysore Horse detailed for duty at the Imperial Service Lancers depôt for training the British Remounts was withdrawn to Mysore in December 1916. A party of 30 men was detailed for duty in the Royal Artillery Practice Camp at Rajankunte in November 1916. The detachments of this regiment at Shimoga, Jagalur and Pavagada were temporarily withdrawn to Mysore. Relief of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of the Mysore Infantry stationed at Shimoga and Bangalore was carried out during the year, besides the usual reliefs of the Taluk Treasury guards. Detachments of the 1st Regiment were sent to Mysore also for special duty in connection with the Dasara festivities in 1916 and His Highness the Maharaja's birthday in June 1917. Two lance daffedars and 8 drivers of the Imperial Service Transport Corps detailed for service with the Imperial Service Lancers in Egypt remained with that regiment throughout the year, and 14 officers, 417 men and 74 followers were sent to Mesopotamia on active service. Detachments of the corps were sent to Mysore in connection with the Dasara festivities of 1916 and during His Highness the Maharaja's birthday week in June 1917.

Efficiency.

94. The condition and discipline of all the units were good throughout the year. The Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops inspected the depôt at Bangalore in January 1917 and was pleased with all he saw. In recognition of the conspicuous gallantry, fine military spirit and great strength of character exhibited in the field, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore conferred the following honours on the following officers of the Imperial Service Regiment:—

Regimentdar B. Chamaraj Urs, Sardar Bahadur,—"Major" with 1st class medal of the Ganda Bherunda Order.

Risaldar Mir Mohiuddin—"Captain."

Risaldar Subbaraj Urs—"Captain" and 2nd class medal.

Risaldar Syed Ahmed and Jamedar Lingaraj Urs,—2nd class medals, Jamadars Krishne Urs, Kasi Rao Sindhay and Venkoji Powar,—3rd class medals and Jamedar Syed Abul Aziz,—4th class medal.

His Majesty the King of Serbia was pleased to award the following honours:—

Major B. Chamaraj Urs, Sardar Bahadur—"Decoration of the White Eagle, 4th class, Serbia."

Jamadar Krishne Urs,—"Decoration of the White Eagle, 5th class, Serbia."

Duffedar Keroji Keserker,—"Decoration of the Cross of Karageorge, 1st class" with swords.

The names of Major B. Chamaraj Urs, Sardar Bahadur, and of Jamadar A. Basavaraj Urs were included as deserving of special mention in the despatch of the Commander-in-Chief, Egyptian Expeditionary Forces.

The Indian Meritorious Service Medal was awarded to Daffedar Major Syed Abdul Aziz for gallantry and devotion to duty in the field.

Resaldar Hanumantha Rao Powar was admitted to the 2nd class order of British India with the title of Bahadur.

In recognition of the good service rendered by the Imperial Service Regiment in the field, His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to sanction increased rates of field service allowance to all ranks of the regiment in the field.

The Lancers Depôt.

95. The recruits and reinforcements at the Imperial Service Lancers depôt were exercised in drill, gymnastics, musketry and field-firing under the supervision of the Chief Commandant and the Officiating Inspecting Officer. In the riding school attached to this regiment, 367 recruits and 59 remounts were under training during the year. Of these 141 recruits and 43 remounts were discharged, leaving 226 recruits and 16 remounts at the close of the year. The training of recruits and reinforcements in musketry were carried on during the year. A sowar who had completed his training at the Madras Arsenal was placed in charge of the Armourers' shop in the depôt. Two other sowars, who were also under training at the Madras Arsenal, secured certificates for proficiency. Two sowars from the depôt attended the physical training classes at Poona. To the 150 horses which

formed the strength of the depôt at the beginning of the year, 21 remounts were added by purchase, 156 by transfer from the Mysore Horse and 8 polo ponies were temporarily taken to the ranks, bringing the total number of horses to 185. Deducting 67 casualties there remained 268 horses in the depôt at the close of the year. There were 169 mules and three camels at the depôt on the 1st July 1916. Deducting casualties there remained 37 mules and 2 camels at the close of the year.

The Mysore Horse.

96. The Mysore Horse was paraded and exercised in mounted and squadron drill, lance and sword drill, and in musketry, under the supervision of the Commandant, assisted by instructors. In the riding school attached to this regiment, there were 230 recruits and 193 remounts receiving training, and 152 recruits and 86 remounts were discharged from the school during the year, leaving 78 recruits and 107 remounts in the school on 30th June 1917. To the 269 horses which formed the strength of the regiment at the beginning of the year, 121 were added by purchase and transfer. Deducting 164 casualties that occurred during the year, the regiment consisted of 226 horses at the close of the year.

The Infantry.

97. The recruits and men of the Infantry regiments were regularly drilled by the commanding officers with the aid of instructors and the 1st and 2nd regiments of Infantry were given musketry training also.

The Transport corps.

98. The recruits of the Imperial Service Transport Corps were given training in drill and other duties before being sent on active service to the field. To meet the continued demands for reinforcements from the field, the strength of the Corps was temporarily increased in March 1917. There were 117 ponies, 9 mules and 553 bullocks in the Corps at the beginning of the year, excluding 20 mules with the Imperial Service Lancers in Egypt. During the year 51 ponies and 127 bullocks were added. Deducting 162 casualties in the year, there remained 715 animals in the Corps at the end of the year. The total number of transport carts at the end of the year was 277. The Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops inspected the Corps in January 1917. The discipline of the men and the condition of the animals of the Corps were good.

Military stores.

99. Clothing was, as usual, made up and issued from the Military Stores to all the units of the Mysore force and the Palace Troops. The mobilisation equipment of the Imperial Service Lancers and the Imperial Service Transport Corps, kept in the stores, are in a good condition.

Expenditure.

100. The expenditure during the year 1916-17 was Rs. 13,98,788 as against Rs. 11,72,860 in the previous year, as noted below:—

	1915-16.	*1916-17.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Head-quarter establishment	46,007	44,636
Imperial Service Lancers	2,81,221	4,15,173
Mysore Horse	1,83,302	1,66,303
Infantry Regiments	2,35,074	2,35,118
Imperial Service Transport Corps	1,98,162	3,08,305
Military Stores	6,947	6,459
Superannuation and retired allowances	87,197	91,986
Miscellaneous	20,944	16,808
Palace Military	1,14,006	1,14,000
Total ...	11,72,860	13,98,788

Miscellaneous.

101. During the year a large out-lay was made for providing quarters to the infantry detachments stationed at Hassan and Tumkur. The drainage of the Mysore Imperial Service Lines was improved and quarters were provided for the veterinarian and Sub-Assistant Surgeon attached to the Imperial Service Transport Corps. A trench system rifle range was constructed in connection with the Imperial Service Lancers Regiment. A permanent structure was provided for the accommodation of horses at Mysore. Extensive repairs were also executed to the existing military lines and buildings.

Government stud farm at Kunigal.

102. At the beginning of the year under report there were at the farm, 9 stallions, 109 mares and 125 foals. The births during the year were 27 foals, giving a percentage of 30·59 to mares covered.

103. Including transfers between the classes of mares and foals, the additions to the stock during the year were one stallion, 33 mares and 29 foals. The casualties

including deaths, sales and transfers to other establishments, were one stallion, 24 mares and 65 foals. There were thus at the end of the year 9 stallions, 118 mares and 89 foals in the farm.

Cost.

104. The approximate value of live-stock on the farm at the end of the year was Rs. 87,781 as against Rs. 36,721 in the previous year.

The expenditure incurred on the farm during the year was Rs. 55,642 as against Rs. 72,970 in 1915-16.

III. Police (1916-17).

Constitution.

105. The sanctioned strength of the permanent force during the year was 874 officers and 5,232 constables as against 870 officers and 5,216 constables in the previous year. The increase in the number of officers and men was due to the appointment of a separate Superintendent for Railways and the augmentation of the Bangalore City Police by 3 sergeants and 16 constables. The total sanctioned strength of officers and men consisted of 1 Inspector-General, 12 Superintendents, 1 Assistant Superintendent, 118 Inspectors, 15 Sub-Inspectors, 727 head constables, jamadars, sergeants, and daffedars and 5,232 constables. In addition to this force, a temporary staff of 26 officers and 118 men was continued for the Kolar Gold Fields Railway, the Krishnarajasagara Works near Kannambadi, the tanks near Mavathur and Hirige, the Mysore-Arsikere Railway construction works, the Nandidroog out-post, the Public Works Treasury at Akkihebbal, Yedatore town and Kumsi subtaluk and for attending to the registration of non-Asiatic foreigners. Three inspectors and 6 constables were sanctioned in addition during the year for the registration of criminal gangs and one head constable and 9 constables for the Chintamani-Chikballapur section of the Kolar District Board Railway.

106. The following statement shows the sanctioned and actual strength of the different bodies of the rugular police :—

Particulars of the force	Sanctioned strength		Actual strength			
			1915-16		1916-17	
	Officers	Men	Officers	Men	Officers	Men
Railway Police	15	120	13	104	15	120
Gold Fields Police	42	287	42	287	41	287
Total	57	407	55	391	56	407
City Police—Bangalore	58	308	55	274	58	265
City Police—Mysore	47	275	46	254	47	223
Total	105	583	101	528	105	488
Special Reserve Police	13	183	13	173	12	166
District Police other than the above Head-quarters including the Police training school.	20	4	17	4	20	4
Bangalore district	89	540	89	529	89	519
Kolar ,,	79	436	79	432	77	426
Tumkur ,,	86	586	86	579	86	572
Mysore ,,	78	432	73	319	78	299
French-Rocks circle	46	278	46	269	46	265
Hassan district	70	390	69	380	69	388
Shimoga ,,	86	479	85	466	86	470
Kadur ,,	57	380	57	358	57	356
Chitaldrug ,,	88	534	88	529	88	507
Total	699	4,059	689	3,865	696	3,806
Grand total	874	5,232	858	4.957	869	4,867
Temporary force	30	133	.....	.....	.....	.....

The Police training school.

107. Ninety-five constables were trained in the first session and 126 in the second session, during the year, in the Police training school at Bangalore. Of these, 203 passed the final examination. There were 49 students in the Station House Officers' and 5 in the Inspectors' classes; 44 of the former and four of the latter passed the final examination. The collection in the criminological museum attached to the school was augmented by a few additions of house-breaking implements, counterfeit coins and moulds. In the Jui Juitsu classes located at different centres in the State, 2 officers and 36 men were trained.

Preservation of order.

108. The criminal investigation staff was employed in collecting information of a confidential nature about suspicious characters, gangs, etc. In connection with the war, a special staff was also maintained for the registration and surveillance of non-Asiatic foreigners, and for watching their movements. During the year under report, 24 non-Asiatic foreigners were registered and the movements of 603 aliens arriving in or departing from the several parts of the State were watched.

Prevention of crime.

109. The total number of K. Ds. borne on the registers was 1,672. During the year, 8 notorious K. Ds. with several previous convictions were ordered to notify their residences. In 59 cases of 115 persons of vagrancy and bad character, 57 persons were convicted, 34 were acquitted or discharged and the remaining 24 persons were under trial.

Investigation of crime.

110. The number of heinous cases reported during the year was 535 as against 593 in the previous year. One of these cases occurred in the Bangalore city, in which a British soldier was accused of having in a state of intoxication caused the death of a villager by stabbing him with a knife. Amildars conducted investigations in 21 cases fully and in 43 cases partly.

Cognizable cases.

111. The number of cognizable cases pending at the beginning of the year was 4,393. During the year there were 6,605 cases as against 7,921 in 1915-16, making a total of 10,998 cases for being dealt with. Of these, 12 were transferred to His Majesty's territory and 186 were refused investigation, 1,593 cases were declared by the magistrates either to be false or due to mistake of fact or law or as non-cognizable, 1,318 cases were returned as undetectable, 35 were struck-off on A form and 128 were either withdrawn or compounded. Of the remaining 7,726 cases, 2,621 ended in conviction and 840 in acquittal or discharge, leaving 4,265 cases pending at the close of the year. Excluding from this 1,454 cases pending with the magistracy on B form and 990 cases pending on A form, the number of cases actually pending with the police was 1,821 as against 2,213 in 1915-16.

112. The number of persons arrested in police cases during the year was 6,089 as against 8,108 in the previous year. Including 1,969 persons who were in custody or on bail at the end of the previous year the police had to deal with 8,058 persons. Of these, 285 were released, 11 died, the charges against 36 were withdrawn, compromises were effected in cases relating to 256, two escaped, three were transferred, and one was tendered pardon as approver. The number of persons sent up for trial was 5,291. Of these, 3,381 persons were convicted, two of these convicted each for two offences, and 1,910 were acquitted or discharged. There were thus 2,175 persons in custody or on bail at the end of the year.

Serious offences against person.

113. The number of serious offences against the person, dealt with during the year, was 1,056 as against 1,091 in the previous year. Of these, 57 as against 80 in 1915-16 were cases of murder and 22 of them ended in conviction and 18 in acquittal.

Non-cognizable cases.

114. The magistrates dealt with 13,033 cases involving 23,043 persons as against 14,583 cases involving 29,280 persons in 1915-16. Of these, 3,648 cases involving 4,493 ended in conviction.

Village police.

115. The village police arrested 45 persons in 34 cases as against 80 in 61 cases in the previous year. Twenty-seven of the 45 were convicted, 12 were acquitted or discharged, 2 were released by the police and the remaining 4 were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

Previous convictions.

116. Out of the total number of 1,553 persons convicted of offences under chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code, previous convictions were proved against 189 persons or 8·5 per cent as against 184 persons or 9·7 per cent in 1915-16.

Property lost and recovered in cognizable cases.

117. The total value of property lost in cognizable cases was Rs. 2,40,791 a against Rs. 2,14,934 in the previous year, the value of property recovered being Rs. 86,984 or 36·1 per cent as against Rs. 98,578 or 45·8 per cent.

Processes.

118. The total number of processes received for service by the police during the year was 133,074 of which 117,234 were executed and served, the percentage of service being 88·09.

Inspection.

119. During the year, the Inspector-General of Police inspected 3 District Offices, 18 Taluk Offices, 34 investigating centres, 19 sub-stations and 38 out-posts. The Deputy Commissioners inspected 58 investigating centres, 32 sub-stations,

27 out-posts; and the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent inspected 147 investigation centres, 133 sub-stations and 207 out-posts. Two investigation centres, 13 sub-stations and 30 out-posts in all were left uninspected.

Finger print.

120. In the finger print bureau 3,774 slips were dealt with during the year. 1,239 were received for record, 2,535 for search. Of the latter 409 were traced. The services of the finger print expert were sought for in 21 civil suits and 11 criminal cases as against 10 civil suits and 9 criminal cases in 1915-16. The expert attended courts and gave evidence in 7 civil suits and 21 criminal cases. Finger prints were the main source of detection in the case of a series of burglaries which occurred in the Mysore city during the year. The number of finger print slips on record in the central bureau at the end of the year was 30,496.

Arms Regulation.

121. The number of licenses issued under the Mysore Arms Regulation during the calendar year 1916 was 17,734 as against 17,263 in the previous year. Sixty-one persons were prosecuted for offences under the Regulation; 48 were convicted, 9 acquitted or discharged, 2 died and the remaining 2 persons were under trial at the close of the year.

Game and Fish Preservation Regulation.

122. The number of licenses under the Game and Fish Preservation Regulation issued during the calendar year 1916 was 288. Eight cases involving 34 persons were prosecuted during the year. Of these, 6 cases involving 14 persons ended in conviction. The 3 cases involving 3 persons that were pending at the close of the previous year ended also in conviction.

The Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation.

123. There was only one case in the State during the year under the Infant Marriages Prevention Regulation.

Juvenile Smoking Prevention Regulation.

124. Under this regulation 18 juveniles were prosecuted during the year as against 99 in the preceding year, and all of them were convicted. Of these, 17 who were first offenders were warned and the remaining one was fined.

Rewards.

125. During the year 123 officers and men got promotions by way of reward for good work, and 218 were given money rewards. Rewards amounting to Rs. 273 were given by private individuals in token of appreciation of police services.

Punishments.

126. During the year 3 officers and 216 men were dismissed from the service as against 4 officers and 142 men in 1915-16; 114 officers and 1,756 men were fined, degraded or suspended as against 153 officers and 2,016 men in the previous year. Forty-one constables were convicted by magistrates for various offences during the year, as against 1 officer and 49 men during the previous year, 24 of the cases being under the Police Regulation.

Expenditure.

127. The cost of police administration during the year was Rs. 10,99,664 as against Rs. 11,33,033 in the previous year.

General.

128. The special reserve police was employed on duty in connection with the Dasara and Birthday Festivities at Mysore, at Pinya for the musketry classes of the police training school, and also in connection with the field firing at Rajankunte.

129. A conference of Police Superintendents was held in Bangalore in May 1917, at which important questions concerning the police administration were discussed. Conferences of district police officers were also held in several districts. There were several meetings of the Superintendents of the bordering districts of Mysore and Madras which served to improve the cordial relations and to introduce a spirit of greater co-operation between the police of the State and of that Presidency.

IV. Extradition (1916-17).

Extradition.

130. During the year under report 43 persons were surrendered to the State under the Indian Extradition Act XV of 1903. Of these, 35 were British subjects and 8 were subjects of the Mysore State. Including 4 extradited persons who were under trial at the close of the preceding year there were in all 47 persons for trial during the year under report. Of these, 36 were convicted and 4 were discharged, leaving 7 under trial at the end of the year. Eighty-four persons were surrendered by the officers of the State to the British courts for trial. Of these, 30 were British, and 54 Mysore subjects. Of the persons surrendered, 53 were concerned in cases falling under the Indian Penal Code, and 31 in cases falling under special

and local laws. The results of the trial of persons surrendered from Mysore are known only in 13 cases; 11 ended in conviction, one in acquittal and one in discharge.

V. Criminal Justice (1916-17).

Courts.

131. Exclusive of the Chief Court, the number of criminal courts in the State was 139 as against 130 in 1915-16. There were 3 Sessions Judges, 3 Assistant Sessions Judges, 8 District Magistrates, 27 Magistrates of the first class, 65 Magistrates of the second class and 33 Magistrates of the third class. There were 3 Justices of the Peace. There were also 6 Benches of Magistrates' Courts.

Offences reported.

132. The number of offences reported to the several courts fell from 24,029 in 1915-16 to 21,113. Of these, 33·11 per cent were offences affecting the person, consisting chiefly of criminal force and assault, hurt, wrongful restraint, and wrongful confinement; 25·14 per cent were offences against property consisting particularly of theft, criminal trespass, mischief, and criminal breach of trust; 28·34 per cent were offences against special and local laws and the rest were other offences under the Penal Code. The number of offences returned as true was 17,794 or 84·28 per cent, as against 20,120 or 83·73 per cent in the previous year. Out of the offences returned as true 12,734 were under the Indian Penal Code and 5,060 under special and local laws. Of the former 1,282 or 10·07 per cent were heinous offences as against 1,222 or 9·02 per cent in the previous year.

Number of cases brought to trial.

133. The number of cases brought to trial during the year was 17,599 of which 15,781 or 89·67 per cent were disposed of, leaving 1,818 pending at the end of the year. Subordinate Magistrates disposed of 15,632 or 88·82 per cent of the cases brought to trial; District Magistrates disposed of 38, and the Courts of Sessions 89. The average duration of cases disposed of by Subordinate Magistrates was 16·82 days as against 19·38 days, by the District Magistrates 5·24 days as against 8·62 days and by the Courts of Sessions 13·20 days as against 32·22 days in 1915-16. Of the 89 cases disposed of by the Courts of Sessions, 74 were tried with the aid of assessors.

Number of persons brought to trial.

134. The total number of persons brought to trial was 32,709. Of these, 5,029 were arrested by the police, 1,702 were brought before the courts on warrants, and 25,978 appeared on summonses. Including pending cases the total number of persons dealt with during the year was 37,833 as against 41,853 in 1915-16. Cases involving 32,502 persons or 85·91 per cent of the total number were disposed of. Of these, the courts of Sessions disposed of cases relating to 206 persons, District Magistrates to 63 and other Magistrates to 32,233.

Results of trial.

135. Of the persons involved in the cases disposed of, 24,341 or 74·89 per cent were discharged or acquitted as against 26,856 or 73·19 per cent, and 7,905 or 24·32 per cent were convicted as against 9,420 or 25·68 per cent in the previous year. Of the remaining number, 185 were committed to Sessions, 49 died or escaped or were transferred, and 22 were dealt with under sections 562, 565 and 249 of the Criminal Procedure Code, etc. The number of persons that remained under trial at the close of the year was 5,331.

Punishments.

136. Of the persons convicted 12 were sentenced to death, 12 to transportation for life, 1,955 to imprisonment, one was sentenced to forfeiture of property, 6,233 were sentenced to fine and 88 to whipping. Six cases involving 6 persons sentenced to death were submitted to the Chief Court for confirmation. The sentence of death was confirmed in the cases of 5 persons while in the case of the other person it was commuted to transportation for life.

137. Six persons sentenced to death (including one person whose sentence of death was confirmed by the Chief Court) and 21 persons sentenced to transportation for life, appealed to His Hignness the Maharaja for mercy. Of the 6 persons sentenced to death, the sentence was confirmed in the case of 2 persons, while in the case of 2 persons it was commuted to transportation for life and the remaining two cases were pending at the end of the year. Of the 21 persons sentenced to transportation for life, the sentence was confirmed in the cases of 17 persons, reduced to various terms of imprisonment in the cases of 3 persons, and in the case of one person ordered to be re-considered after a period of five years. Eleven memorials

were also submitted either jointly or severally by 21 more persons who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment during the year under report. Of these, 10 memorials involving 20 persons were rejected and one memorial of one person was pending at the end of the year.

138. Of the 2,053 persons sentenced to imprisonment including those sentenced to transportation for life, etc., 25·62 per cent were sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under, 60·25 per cent to imprisonment for 6 months and under, 11·74 per cent to imprisonment over 6 months and under 2 years, 2·00 per cent to imprisonment between 2 years and 7 years, and 0·39 per cent to imprisonment over 7 years. In the majority of cases, *viz.*, 5,294 out of 6,233, the fines imposed were under Rs. 10, in 924 cases they ranged from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50; in 86 cases they were between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 ; in 7 cases between Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 and in 2 cases between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 53,802 out of which a sum of Rs. 45,557 was realized. The amount paid to complainants by way of compensation was Rs. 2,095.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

139. The total number of miscellaneous proceedings during the year was 524 involving 821 persons. Of these, 403 persons were discharged and 309 were convicted, leaving 109 persons awaiting trial at the end of the year.

Witnesses.

140. The number of witnesses who attended before Magistrates was 114,552 as against 1,29,327 in the previous year. Of these, 109,084 were detained for one day, 4,623 for two days, 705 for three days and 140 for four days and more. The number of witnesses that were actually examined was 44,608 as against 61,708 in the previous year. Besides these, 997 witnesses were examined in Sessions cases as against 1,486 in 1915-16. The total amount of allowances paid to witnesses examined before Magistrates and at Sessions trials was Rs. 4,010-0-9 as against Rs. 5,052 in 1915-16.

Appellate Courts.

141. Including the Chief Court the number of courts that exercised appellate jurisdiction was 13, the same as in the previous year.

Appeals.

142. Including cases pending from the previous year there were during the year for disposal 798 appeals involving 1,623 persons. Ten were appeals against orders of acquittal. Of the total number, the Chief Court had to deal with 144 appeals, the Courts of Sessions with 94 and the District and other Magistrates exercising appellate powers with 560. In 30 cases, the appeals were summarily rejected, in 341 cases the decisions were confirmed, in 83 cases they were modified, in 236 cases the sentences were reversed, in one case the proceedings were quashed, and in 18 cases further enquiry or new trial was ordered. There were 89 cases involving 241 persons pending disposal at the end of the year.

Average duration of appeals.

143. The average duration of appeals in the Chief Court was 33·19 days as against 33·32 days in 1915-16, in the Sessions Courts 29·44 days as against 28·26 days and in the Court of Subordinate Magistrates 31·46 days as against 30·93 days in the previous year.

Revisional jurisdiction.

144. In the exercise of their revisional jurisdiction, the Chief Court, the Sessions Judges and the District Magistrates had to deal with cases involving 982 persons. In the case of 185 persons the applications were summarily rejected, in the case of 360 persons sentences or orders were confirmed, in 15 cases sentences were enhanced, in 76 cases they were reduced or otherwise altered, and in respect of 92 persons they were reversed; new trial or further enquiry was ordered in the case of 84 persons; cases involving 65 persons were referred for revision to the Chief Court; 8 persons died ; and cases involving 97 persons were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Receipts and charges.

145. The receipts during the year including those of the Chief Court amounted to Rs. 84,586 as against Rs. 97,834 and the charges to Rs. 3,24,332 as against Rs. 3,26,508 in the previous year.

European British subjects.

146. There were 15 cases involving 20 European British subjects as against 29 cases involving 33 persons in 1915-16. Six cases involving 9 persons ended in conviction, 7 cases involving 8 persons in acquittal, and 2 cases involving 3 persons were left pending at the end of the year.

VI. Civil Justice (1916-17).

147. The number of civil courts was the same during the year as during the previous year, *viz.*, 26, including the temporary Munsiff's Court at Tumkur. The number of village courts established during the year was 39, and the total number of village courts at the end of the year was 185. Number and jurisdiction of civil courts.

148. The number of original suits instituted in all the subordinate courts was 30,584 as against 29,743 in the previous year. The Munsiffs' Courts, as usual, dealt with the greatest number of original suits, 16,350 ordinary and 10,849 small cause, as against 15,655 ordinary and 10,686 small cause suits in the previous year. In the Subordinate Judges' Courts, 467 ordinary suits and 2,850 small cause suits were instituted as against 661 and 2,718, respectively in 1915-16. The number of original suits instituted in District Courts was 68 as against 23 in the previous year. Out of 16,885 ordinary suits 14,133 or 83·70 per cent related to money or moveable property, 1,676 or 9·92 per cent to immoveable property and 1,076 or 6·37 per cent to other matters. Out of the 13,699 small cause suits, 9,678 were based on contracts in writing, 722 on contracts not in writing, 1,045 on accounts stated, 53 for money had and received, 1,800 for price of goods sold, 40 for wages, etc., 13 for damages for breaches of contract, 152 for rent, 170 for recovery of moveables or their value and 18 for damages. Suits instituted, their number, nature and value.

149. In 512 or 3·03 per cent of the total number of ordinary suits, the subject matter could not be valued in money. Of the remaining suits, the subject matter ranged in value as particularised below:—

Value	Number of suits	Percentage of total number
Under Rs. 100	7,413	43·90
Between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000	8,423	49·88
Between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 5,000	494	2·92
Above Rs. 5,000	43	0·26

150. Among small cause suits, 1,149 were suits not exceeding Rs. 10 in value; 9,555 were between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50; 2,290 were between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100 and 705 between Rs. 100 and Rs. 300.

151. The number of suits pending disposal at the beginning of the year was 12,226 (exclusive of 23 suits transferred from one court to another). Including 30,584 suits instituted during the year and 701 re-filed or remanded, the number of suits for disposal during the year was 43,511. The number of ordinary suits disposed of during the year was 16,557 as against 15,597 in 1915-16. Of these, 366 or 2·21 per cent were disposed of without trial, 11,334 or 69·66 per cent without contest, 4,652 or 28·99 per cent after contest and 5 by reference to arbitration. During the year, 14,046 small cause suits were disposed of. Of these, 497 were disposed of without trial, 1,118 were compromised, 1,739 were decreed on confession, 8,627 were decreed *ex-parte*, 103 were dismissed *ex-parte*; 1,961 suits were disposed of after contest and one was disposed of by reference to arbitration. The total number of suits disposed of was thus 30,603, leaving 12,908 pending at the close of the year. Of these, 11,664 were pending in the Munsiffs' Courts, 1,197 in the Subordinate Judges' Courts and 67 in the District Judges' Courts. The average duration of contested small causes rose from 164·25 days to 173·78 days and that of contested ordinary suits fell from 348·94 days to 335·71 days, and of uncontested suits rose from 68·98 in 1915-16 to 85·77 days during the year under report. Disposal of suits.

152. Including 1,834 miscellaneous cases pending from the previous year, there were 7,587 cases for disposal as against 7,274 in 1915-16. Of these, 611 were applications for setting aside orders of dismissal of suits, 1,754 were applications for setting aside *ex-parte* decrees, 117 were applications for review of jugdment Miscellaneous cases.

and 240 were applications for permission to sue *in forma pauperis*. The remaining 4,865 cases related to other matters. Of the total number 5,680 were disposed of and 1,907 were pending at the close of the year.

Execution of decrees.

153. Including 11,745 execution cases pending at the beginning of the year the total number of applications for the execution of decrees filed in the subordinate courts was 44,731 as against 41,576 in 1915-16. Of these, 31,988 were disposed of leaving 12,743 pending at the close of the year. The percentage of wholly infructuous applications was 59·93 as against 60·36 in the previous year. Immoveable property was sold in 1,653 cases and moveable property in 178. The number of persons whose arrest was ordered was 1,143, while the number actually imprisoned was 125. The amount realised on execution proceedings was Rs. 10,34,640 as against Rs. 9,16,442 in the previous year.

Insolvency applications.

154. The number of applications for declaration of insolvency was 462 as against 380 in 1915-16. Of these, 173 were granted, 129 were rejected, 11 were withdrawn and the rest were pending at the end of the year. In 18 cases receivers were appointed.

First appeals in the courts of District and Subordinate Judges.

155. Including the appeals pending from the previous year, the total number of appeals for disposal in the District and Subordinate Judges' Courts was 929. The number of appeals disposed of during the year was 635 as against 741 in the previous year, leaving 294 appeals pending at the end of the year. The number of appeals arising out of execution and miscellaneous cases was 83, and 63 of these were disposed of, leaving 20 pending disposal at the close of the year.

First appeals in the Chief Court.

156. There were 295 appeals pending at the beginning of the year under report, and 241 were filed during the year. Of these 51 appeals were transferred to the Court of the District Judge of Bangalore division leaving 485 appeals for disposal in the Chief Court as against 580 in 1915-16. Of these, 261 were disposed of as against 285 in the previous year, leaving 224 cases pending disposal at the end of the year as against 295 in 1915-16.

Value, cost and average duration of first appeals.

157. The aggregate value of first appeals instituted during the year was Rs. 1,36,634 as against Rs. 2,46,809 in the previous year, giving an average value of Rs. 567 per appeal. The average value of appeals decided in the Chief Court was Rs. 789-1-11 and the average cost to the parties was Rs. 83-10-9. The average duration of appeals was 261·97 days as against 346·35 days in the Chief Court, 112·42 days as against 144·48 days in the District Courts and 195·30 days as against 132·89 days in the Subordinate Judges' Courts.

Second appeals.

158. Second appeals lie only to the Chief Court. The number filed during the year was 205 as against 241 in 1915-16. The aggregate value of these appeals was Rs. 34,909 as against Rs. 57,082 in the previous year. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 170-4-0. The total number of second appeals for disposal including those pending at the end of the previous year was 403 as against 466 in 1915-16. Of these, 272 were disposed of as against 268 in the previous year. Their average cost and duration were Rs. 34-0-8 and 249·29 days as against Rs. 38-14-7 and 242·80 days in the previous year.

Miscellaneous appeals.

159. The number of miscellaneous appeals for disposal in the Chief Court including those pending from the previous year, was 73 as against 79 in 1915-16. Of these, 57 were disposed of leaving 16 pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals in the District and Subordinate Judge's Courts relating to the execution of decrees and other miscellaneous matter was 83 as against 77 in 1915-16. Of these, 63 were disposed of leaving 20 cases pending disposal at the end of the year.

Processes.

160. The total number of processes issued during the year was 208,799 and the realisations on account of fees amounted to Rs. 1,15,351. The cost of the process establishment during the year amounted to Rs. 77,844.

Receipts and expenditure.

161. The total receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,66,237 and Rs. 4,58,427, respectively, as against Rs. 5,37,865 and Rs. 4,44,094, respectively, in 1915-16. The increase under receipts is due to the larger number of suits instituted during the year while that under charges is to some extent due to the entertainment of temporary establishments in some of the Munsiffs' Courts.

162. The libraries of the several courts were in good order. The Chief Judge inspected the District and Subordinate Judge's Courts at Mysore and Shimoga, and the District Judges inspected most of the subordinate courts in their divisions. General.

VII. Prisons.

(Calendar year 1916.)

163. There were 80 jails and lock-ups in the State during the year as in the previous year: the Cental Jail at Bangalore, the District Jail at Mysore, the special lock-up at the Kolar Gold Fields, 6 District lock-ups and 71 taluk lock-ups. Number of jails and lock-ups.

164. There were at the beginning of the year 1,225 prisoners of all classes, and 9,857 were admitted during the year as against 10,256 in 1915. The total jail population during the year was thus 11,082. Of these, 9,819 were discharged in the course of the year leaving a balance of 1,263 at the end of the year. The daily average of jail population was 1,260·20 as against 1,244·84 for the previous year. Prison population.

165. Of the total, 4,071 as against 4,145 in 1915 were convicts, the numbers received by direct committal and transfer being 3,233 and 838, respectively. Of these, 3,057 were discharged or otherwise disposed of, leaving a convict population of 1,014 at the end of the year. The daily average number of convicts was 985·61 as against 993·23 in 1915. Convicts.

166. The number of under-trial prisoners that passed through the jails and lock-ups in 1916 was 6,837 as against 7,287 in 1915. Of these, 6,598 were discharged or otherwise disposed of and there were 239 under-trial prisoners at the end of the year. The daily average strength of this class of prisoners was 265·40 as against 242·78 in 1915 and the average period of detention 14·20 days during the year as against 12 days in the previous year. Under-trial prisoners.

167. Of the 2,234 convicts admitted by direct committal during the year, 2,096 were men and 138 women. Of the total, 1,733 were Hindus, 371 Mahomedans, 127 Christians and 3 Budhists and Jains. Classified according to literacy, 229 were able to read and to write, 100 were able only to read, and the other 1,905 were illiterate. Nine hundred and fifty-nine of the male convicts were from the agriculturist class. Classification of convicts admitted during the year.

168. Of the 2,234 convicts admitted during the year, 193 were sentenced to simple imprisonment, 2,025 to rigorous imprisonment, 13 to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement and 3 to rigorous imprisonment with whipping. Of the total number of convicts admitted, 990 had sentences of one month and under. Nature of the sentence.

169. The number of prisoners with previous convictions was 330 or 14·77 per cent of the total number as against 334 or 15·37 per cent in the previous year. Of these, 208 had one previous conviction, 71 two previous convictions and 51 more than two. The number of juvenile offenders convicted during the year was 28. Re-committals and juvenile offenders.

170. The total number of prison offences recorded during the year was 246 as against 408 in 1915. Out of these, 106 were dealt with by the infliction of minor punishments and the remaining 140 by major punishments. Corporal punishments were awarded in 51 cases. Prison offences.

171. Of the 3,057 convicts discharged or otherwise disposed of during the year, 910 were transferred to other jails, 117 were released on appeal, 1,755 on expiry of sentence, 256 under the remission rules, 3 escaped, 6 were executed and 10 died. Discharges.

172. Of the 256 convicts released under the mark and ticket-of-leave rules, one life term convict of the Bangalore Central Jail earned the maximum gratuity of Rs. 48-3-0. The average gratuity earned by all convicts was Re. 0-14-0 as against Rs. 1-12-5 in 1915. Remission and the working of the mark system.

173. Of the 22 convicts who had escaped during the previous 10 years none was recaptured in the year under report. Of the 3 who escaped during the year, 2 were recaptured. Escapes and recaptures.

174. The total number of prisoners admitted into hospitals was 455, for varying lengths of time, giving a daily average of 14·36 as against 477 giving an average of 19·38 in 1915. The number of deaths among convicts was 10 during the year as against 22 in the previous year. Health of prisoners.

Prison earnings.

175. The net cash earnings from convict labour during the year was Rs. 15,093 as against Rs. 16,212 in 1915.

Civil prisoners.

176. There were on the whole 174 civil prisoners in the jails during the year. One hundred and sixty-four of them were discharged and 10 remained in prison at the end of the year. The daily average of civil prisoners was 9·19.

Expenditure.

177. Excluding the outlay from the Public works department, the gross expenditure on prisons for the year was Rs. 1,10,178 as against Rs. 1,06,237 in 1915.

Average cost per head.

178. The cost per head was Rs. 87-6-10 as against Rs. 85-5-6 in 1915.

Details of expenditure.

The details of expenditure are shown below:—

No.	Details	Total cost	Cost per head of average strength
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1	Establishment charges	42,726	33 14 6
2	Dietary charges	51,579	40 14 10
3	Hospital charges	1,677	1 5 3
4	Clothing and bedding charges	4,031	3 3 2
5	Sanitation charges	436	0 5 6
6	Charges for moving prisoners	2,386	1 14 4
7	Charges for live-stock, tools, etc.	302	0 3 10
8	Other charges	7,041	5 9 5
	Total ...	1,10,178	87 6 10

Industries in jails.

179. Gardening was carried on in the Central Jail at Bangalore and the District Jail at Mysore. To the existing industries in the Central Jail, Bangalore, was added that of making and testing weights and measures.

Religious and moral instruction.

180. As in previous years, representatives of some of the religious agencies provided religious and moral instruction to the prisoners in the jails at Bangalore and Mysore. Religious books were allowed inside the jails and were largely availed of by the prisoners.

VIII. Registration of Assurances (1916-17).

Registration offices.

181. During the year under report the *ex-officio* Sub-registry office at Mudgere was converted into a special office. Thus the number of special and *ex-officio* Sub-registry offices at the end of the year were 57 and 21 respectively.

Registration of documents.

182. The total number of documents registered during the year was 114,332 as against 107,407 in 1915-16. Of these, 111,171 related to immoveable property, 77,702 being compulsorily and 33,469 optionally registrable. Of the rest 2,432 related to moveable property, 726 were wills and 3 authorities to adopt. There was thus an increase of 6,925 or 6·4 per cent in the number of documents registered during the year as compared with the previous year. While the decrease in the number of documents executed in the Kolar district was due to the prevalence of plague, the increase in those of the other districts is attributable to the favourable seasons, the subsidence of plague, increase in the transactions of co-operative societies and the popularity of registration.

Financial results.

183. The income of the department rose from Rs. 2,11,296 in the previous year to Rs. 2,28,649 during the year, the increase being Rs. 17,353 or 8·6 per cent over the income of the previous year. The total expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 95,631 as against Rs. 93,315 in the previous year, the increase being chiefly under the heads, "fixed salaries of registering officers," and, "cost of permanent establishment," owing to the opening of a special Sub-registry office at Mudgere and the entertainment of certain additional establishment in the Sub-registry offices at Kolar, Bowringpet and Manjarabad.

Offences.

184. No prosecutions under the Registration Regulation were instituted during the year under report.

Inspectors.

185. All the Sub-registry offices in the State, except those at Heggaddevankote and Yelandur were inspected during the year by the Inspector-General, the District Registrars or the *Ex-officio* Inspectors of Registration Offices.

IX. Municipal Administration (1916-17).

Number of municipalities.

186. The number of municipalities in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 89. Thirty-six of these continued to be governed by Municipal Regulation VII of 1906, while the rest were administered by Boards constituted under executive orders. Preliminary action is being taken to constitute these latter municipalities, as well as some of the larger unions, as municipalities under the Regulation in accordance with the Local Self-Government Scheme sanctioned during the year.

Elections.

187. General elections for the reconstitution of the municipal councils were held in 9 municipalities and 40 candidates were duly elected for 45 seats thrown open for election. Only 34 per cent of the voters on an average took part in these elections; the attendance was satisfactory only in the 3 municipalities of Chitaldrug, Hassan and T.-Narsipur. The strength of the Bangalore City Municipal Council was raised from 24 to 25 in order to give representation on the council to the Mysore Chamber of Commerce. The number of members on the Mysore City Council was raised from 20 to 30 and all the 10 additional seats were filled up by election in order to raise the proportion of elected members in accordance with the Local Self-Government Scheme.

Non-official Presidents and Vice-Presidents.

188. The non-official Vice-President of the Kolar municipal council having resigned his office in the beginning of the year, the Treasury Assistant Commissioner was in charge of the office till 20th January 1917 when another non-official gentleman was appointed to the place. The municipal councils of Chikballapur, Tumkur, Nanjangud and Chikmagalur continued to have non-official Vice-Presidents, while the Bangalore City Municipal Council was presided over by a non-official gentleman as in the previous year. A non-official Vice-President was appointed for the Shimoga Municipality in the latter part of the year.

Constitution of municipal bodies.

189. On the last day of the year there were on all the municipal bodies 1,066 members of whom 153 were elected by the ratepayers, and 913 nominated by Government. Of the latter, 383 were salaried servants of Government.

Meetings and attendance.

190. Seventy-four of the Municipal Bodies met the prescribed number of times, namely 12, during the year. Of the others, 12 met eleven times, 1 met ten times and 2 met nine times.

Deficiency in the number of meetings held was chiefly due to want of a quorum. The average attendance of members was 2·7 officials and 5 non-officials or 7·7 in all against an average strength of 12 members for each municipal body.

Rules and bye-laws.

191. Rules and bye-laws framed by some municipal councils were returned for reconsideration and resubmission after the scheme for the development of Local Self-Government was fully given effect to. Municipal councils continued to show good progress in framing rules and bye-laws, chief among those sanctioned by Government during the year being the following:—

(1) Rules for the imposition and collection of taxes in Harihar, Chitaldrug, Birur, Hassan, Hole-Narsipur and Nanjangud.

(2) Bye-laws for the registration of births and deaths in Chitaldrug.

(3) Bye-laws under the Vaccination Rules in Hiriyur and Narasimharajpur.

(4) Rules for the regulation of public conveyances in Chikmagalur.

(5) Bye-laws for the regulation of slaughterhouses in Tarikere and Shimoga.

(6) Bye-laws for the regulation of markets in Shimoga.

(7) Bye-laws for the regulation of buildings in Shimoga.

Fresh imposts and abolition of taxes.

192. The rate of octroi duty on betel leaves was reduced from two pies to one pie per bundle of 100 leaves in 25 municipalities. The rate on tobacco in Hiriyur was also reduced from Rs. 1-4-0 to Re. 0-4-0 a maund, while octroi was extended to jaggory and kerosene oil in Alur. The levy of a water rate at one-half of the house tax in the Shimoga municipality and of market fees in the weekly market at Alur was also sanctioned during the year.

Financial position.

193. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 9,02,331. The income and expenditure during the year contrast with those of the previous year as shown below :—

Items	1915-16	1916-17
	Rs.	Rs.
INCOME.		
1. Municipal rates and taxes	8,94,752	9,28,094
2. Realizations under Special Acts	28,850	31,791
3. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation	1,68,334	1,92,351
4. Grants and contributions	1,20,319	60,919
5. Miscellaneous	40,948	13,025
6. Public debt	1,07,668	2,11,695
Total ...	13,60,871	14,37,875
EXPENDITURE.		
1. General Administration	1,25,820	1,39,372
2. Public Safety	76,224	89,986
3. Public works executed by P. W. D.	1,44,305	24,623
4. Public works executed by civil department ...	2,92,745	2,60,069
5. Public health and convenience	4,40,958	4,22,625
6. Public instruction	34,471	29,070
7. Contributions, etc.	8,607	2,573
8. Miscellaneous	14,729	72,713
9. Public debt	1,84,915	3,63,847
Total ...	13,22,774	14,04,878

Investments.

194. The Bangalore City Municipal Council transferred Rs. 1,50,000 out of the surplus balance at their credit to fixed deposit account in the Mysore Bank, while the Tumkur and Tiptur municipal councils added to their fixed deposits in the Mysore Bank out of their surplus balances further sums of Rs. 15,000, as reserves for carrying out the water-supply projects of those towns. The Mysore City Municipal Council were authorised to conduct their cash transactions in the Mysore Bank instead of in the Government Treasury.

Incidence of taxation.

195. The incidence of taxation in Bangalore city was Rs. 3-4-0 and in Mysore city Rs. 2-6-10. In the other municipalities it ranged from Re. 0-5-3 in the Mandya municipality, Mysore district, to Rs. 5-3-3 in the Tiptur municipality, Tumkur district. The high rate of incidence in the Tiptur municipality is due to nearly one-third of the income from taxation being derived from tolls which are levied for providing funds for the water-supply of the municipality.

Water-supply projects.

196. The project for the water-supply of Chikballapur town was sanctioned during the year, Government undertaking to make a contribution of Rs. 54,000 towards the execution of the work, which is estimated to cost Rs. 83,545. The scheme for the water-supply of Chitaldrug which was originally estimated to cost one lakh of rupees having been found to cost a little more than Rs. 1,89,000 on account of the rise in the price of materials in consequence of the war and the omission of certain necessary items in the original estimate, the municipal council was authorised to raise a further loan of a lakh of rupees. The water works of Davangere and Nanjangud were completed during the year. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was paid by the Shimoga municipal council to the State Public Works department for carrying out the works necessary for the improvement of the water-supply of Shimoga.

Special schemes of sanitary improvement.

197. A scheme for the construction of model sanitary houses for housing the middle and poor classes in Shimoga town was sanctioned by Government. A loan of Rs. 5,350 under Government guarantee was raised for this purpose and 8 houses were partially constructed. The formation of Yedatore town on a new site at a cost of Rs. 1,20,000 was sanctioned during the year, the District Board of Mysore and the Municipal Board, Yedatore, being required to contribute Rs. 6,000 for the construction of roads and drains. In connection with the improvement of Seringapatam, a malarial survey and the removal of rank vegetation at a total cost of Rs. 15,750 from municipal funds have been ordered, and Government have undertaken to close the *karanjis* and provide good water-supply at a cost of Rs. 75,000 from State funds.

198. The Bangalore City Improvement Committee met 4 times during the year. The Engineer appointed in the latter part of the previous year to work out the drainage project of the city completed the plans and estimates. A special officer was also appointed for the purpose of acquisition of properties for the city improvement schemes and the work made good progress. During the year Government prescribed a programme of works to be taken up in connection with the improvement of the city. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 55,050, the expenditure on account of establishment being Rs. 3,850. Bangalore City Improvements.

199. The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board met 13 times during the year. On account of the increased activites of the Board during the year, the normal annual grant of Rs. 3½ lakhs was supplemented by an additional grant of one lakh of rupees. The expenditure of the Board amounted to Rs. 4,50,187, of which Rs. 3,04,365 was on drainage and sanitary works, Rs. 73,927 on acquisition and demolition of properties, Rs. 39,999 on advances for building houses, and Rs. 31,896 on establishment and other charges. One hundred and sixteen properties were acquired and 66 demolished during the year. Pipes of 13½ miles' length including 1,284 house connections were laid as part of the underground sewerage system. Loans amounting to Rs. 42,625 were sanctioned to 141 persons for building and improving houses. Including the arrears of Rs. 7,480 the total demand on account of instalments due was Rs. 20,655 of which Rs. 13,264 were recovered, leaving Rs. 7,391 uncollected at the end of the year. Mysore City Improvements.

X. Administration of District Funds (1916-17).

200. In addition to the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board there were, as in the previous years, one District Board for each of the 8 districts and a Taluk Board for each of the 77 taluks and sub-taluks in the State. The number of Union Panchayats rose from 260 to 264 as a result of the establishment of 4 new Panchayats in the Tumkur district. Number of Local Boards.

201. The strength of the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board was raised from 14 to 15 during the year. The Board met in all 7 times and the average attendance was 5·6 officials and 6·4 non-officials or 12 in all. Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

202. A special feature of the changes introduced in the constitution of the District Boards during the year was the election of a non-official Vice-President by the Tumkur District Board. The Local Boards Rules were amended so as to raise the number of elective seats on the Taluk and District Boards, and rules were framed for the election of Vice-Presidents for the District Boards. Reforms in constitution of Local Boards.

203. There were on the last day of the year on the 8 District Boards 213 members, of whom 59 were *ex-officio*, 76 elected by Taluk Boards and the rest nominated by Government. All the Boards held the prescribed number of meetings and the average attendance thereat was 6 officials and 14 non-officials or 20 in all as against an average sanctioned strength of 27 for each Board. District Boards.

204. On all the 77 Taluk Boards there were 1,144 members on the last day of the year. Each of the Boards met on an average 6·6 times, and only 12 Boards did not hold the prescribed number of 6 meetings. Twenty-four meetings in all during the year were adjourned for want of a quorum. The average attendance at the meetings was 2·5 officials and 5·1 non-officials or 7·6 in all against the sanctioned strength of 15 members for each Taluk Board. Taluk Boards.

205. The Union Panchayats consisted on the last day of the year of 711 official members and 1,473 non-official members as against the total sanctioned strength of 2,191 members. Of the 264 Panchayats, only 64 met the prescribed number of 12 times, while 6 Panchayats did not meet at all during the year. Each of the Panchayats met on an average 8 times and the average attendance was 1·5 officials and 4 non-officials as against an average strength of 8·3 members for each Panchayat. Union Panchayats.

Financial position.

206. The income and expenditure under the main heads of account compared with those of the previous year are as shown in the following statement :—

Items	Receipts	
	1915-16	1916-17
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Seventy-six per cent of local cess on land revenue items.	5,51,766	5,67,248
2. Railway cess	1,09,132	1,78,597
3. House and Mohatarfa taxes	1,20,234	1,48,345
4. Tolls and ferries	48,008	51,221
5. Drinking Water Wells Fund	1,72,551	2,30,058
6. Miscellaneous	2,69,762	2,48,249
Total ...	12,71,453	14,23,718

Items	Expenditure	
	1915-16	1916-17
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Public works executed by Public works department.	4,21,490	4,17,556
2. Public works executed by civil departments ...	1,61,219	1,61,750
3. Administration and collection	58,585	71,947
4. Public health, safety and convenience ...	2,69,331	2,87,326
5. Drinking Water Wells Fund	71,061	79,017
6. Miscellaneous	4,44,459	1,25,009
Total ...	14,26,145	11,42,605

207. The levy of railway cess newly in the Shimoga and Kadur districts, the collection of shop-tax in unions and the adjustment of the contribution under Drinking Water Wells Fund of the Bangalore district for 1915-16 in the accounts of the year, chiefly account for the increase under receipts. The fall under expenditure is only nominal and is due to the partial adjustment of the charges on account of the construction of the Kolar District Railway and the absence of transfer debits of Railway Loan collections in the Shimoga district accounts as in the previous year. The Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board invested a sum of Rs. 20,000 as a fixed deposit in the Mysore Bank, and arranged to buy Rs. 10,000 War Loan Bonds of 1920.

District Board Railways.

208. The railway line from Chintamani to Chikballapur was completed and opened for traffic in November 1916. Steps were also taken to raise a loan of 9 lakhs of rupees to finance the railway from Chikjajur to Chitaldrug, and a sum of nearly 2½ lakhs has been subscribed.

Rural water-supply.

209. Two hundred and eight drinking-water wells were completed and a sum of Rs. 79,017 spent during the year. Nine hundred and sixty-nine wells were under construction at the end of June 1917. Progress in the execution of wells was retarded for want of a suitable boring plant and for paucity of skilled labour and competent contractors.

Working of sanitary rules.

210. The Village Sanitary Rules were in force in 10,505 villages under the control of the District Boards. Of 654 persons prosecuted for the breach of these rules, 310 were convicted and fines amounting to Rs. 938 levied from them. In the Kolar Gold Fields, 35 persons were convicted out of 109 persons prosecuted for the breach of sanitary bye-laws.

Cattle shows and exhibitions.

211. Cattle-shows were held at Ghati Subramanya in the Dodballapur taluk, Kabbal in the Kankanahalli taluk, Vasantapur in the Bangalore taluk, Hunasamaranahalli in the Devanhalli taluk, Upparahalli in the Hoskote taluk, Yeldur and Ronur in the Srinivaspur taluk, Avani in the Mulbagal taluk, Chunchankatte in

the Yedatore taluk, Hemagiri in the Krishnarajpet taluk, Mudukathore in the T.-Narsipur taluk, Maddur in the Mandya taluk, Ramanathpur in the Arkalgud taluk, Kudli in the Shimoga taluk, Rampur in Honnali taluk, Antarghatta in the Kadur taluk, and also at the taluk head-quarters of Kolar, Bowringpet, Chintamani, Malur, Hassan, Channarayapatna, Hole-Narsipur, Alur, Chikmagalur and Harihar. As an adjunct to the cattle show at Harihar an Industrial, Educational and Agricultural exhibition was also organised on a small scale.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I. Season and Rainfall (1916-17).

Season and rainfall.

212. In agriculture, the year under report was a prosperous year. The monsoons were copious and generally timely and the rains in July and August 1916 were more than abundant. The *mungar* rains of April and May 1917 were, however, poor and scanty, but rainfall in June made up for this, and agricultural operations were not adversely affected. The out-turn of all the important crops was on the whole normal, though coffee yielded a poor return in Kadur district.

213. The heavy rainfall in September and October 1916 made possible a second crop of paddy in Kolar district, giving a large number of major tanks a good supply of water. Water and fodder were abundant. The average rainfall during the year under report was 39·96 inches as against 38·63 in the previous year.

The distribution of rainfall by districts according to seasons was as follows :—

District	South-west Monsoon		North-east Monsoon		Total	
	April 1916 to September 1916	Average 1870 to 1915	October 1916 to March 1917	Average 1870 to 1915	April 1916 to March 1917	Average 1870 to 1915
Bangalore	26·62	21·07	14·75	9·26	41·37	30·96
Kolar	26·63	18·76	14·13	9·32	40·76	28·08
Tumkur	26·21	18·21	16·52	8·03	42·73	26·24
Mysore	28·10	18·41	17·86	9·53	45·96	27·94
Hassan	35·62	28·79	14·64	9·93	50·26	38·72
Shimoga	63·22	60·93	14·88	7·79	78·10	68·72
Kadur	65·44	63·04	13·32	10·18	78·76	73·22
Chitaldrug	18·04	15·19	14·39	6·05	32·43	21·24
Average for the State ...	34·78	28·77	15·26	8·80	50·04	37·57

The maximum rainfall recorded at any station was 332·48 inches at Agumbi in the Shimoga district and the lowest recorded was at Malebennur in the Chitaldrug district being 19·55 inches. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours was at Byrapur estate in the Kadur district where 12·60 inches were gauged on the 30th July 1917.

Out-turn of crops.

214. The average yield of ragi and horse-gram was slightly better and that of cholum appreciably less than in the previous year, and the yield of paddy and sugarcane the same as in the previous year.

215. The following table gives in terms of annas the out-turn of the five principal crops in the State, 16 annas representing a normal crop :—

Districts	Paddy	Ragi	Horse-gram	Cholum	Sugar-cane
Bangalore	11·2	12·2	9·3	5·3	12·3
Kolar	10·3	10·9	8·9	7·2	7·3
Tumkur	9·6	9·03	9·8	8·4	8·6
Mysore	9·6	7·75	7·75	7·18	9·5
Hassan	9·0	10·1	9·8	11·0	13·3
Shimoga	6·0	9·0	8·0	5·0	9·0
Kadur	10·47	12·3	11·91	12·93	11·73
Chitaldrug	10·0	10·0	8·5	7·5	10·0
Average for the State ...	9·9	10·16	9·24	10·8	10·21

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216. The price of rice rose slightly in Mysore, Hassan and Shimoga districts and the prices of other food grains were generally lower than in the previous year. Prices.

The following table gives the average prices of staple food grains during the year :—

Articles	1915-16 Quantity in seers per rupee	1916-17 Quantity in seers per rupee
Rice, 2nd sort	7·22	7·34
Ragi	17·08	17·68
Cholum	15·35	15·42
Bengal gram	7·09	7·36

II. Agriculture (1916-17).

217. The total area cropped (including the area cropped more than once) during the year was 65,25,850 acres as against 6,358,160 acres in the previous year. Area cropped.

The following statement shows the extent of lands under the principal crops in the State :—

Crops	1915-16	1916-17	Difference	Remarks
	Acres	Acres	Acres	
Rice	762,153	809,735	+47,582	
Ragi	2,319,470	2,320,474	+ 1,004	
Cholum	698,265	618,376	—79,889	
Gram	703,342	732,176	+28,834	
Sugar-cane	32,620	36,023	+ 3,463	
Cotton	102,809	130,530	+27,721	
Coffee	122,508	104,363	—18,145	
Orchards and garden produce	181,896	179,630	— 2,266	

218. At the fourth quinquennial census of agricultural stock held in January 1916 the following figures were arrived at showing the agricultural stock in the State :— Agricultural stock.

Bulls and bullocks	1,683,239
Cows	1,610,751
Bull buffaloes	107,675
Cow buffaloes	486,242
Calves	1,236,994
Sheep	3,081,147
Goats	1,835,488
Horses and ponies	19,007
Mules and donkeys	51,899

There were 873,882 ploughs and 253,403 carts.

219. The total number of deaths among cattle from all causes was 89,023 as against 70,288 in the previous year as shown below :— Cattle mortality

Causes of death	1915-16	1916-17	Difference
Sickness	37,346	57,621	+20,275
Killed by wild beasts	7,320	5,909	— 1,411
Accidents and other causes	25,622	25,493	— 129

The total number of deaths exceeded that in the previous year by 18,735. The increase was chiefly due to the prevalence of Rinderpest and Black quarter. There were only a few sporadic cases of anthrax.

220. Inoculation was carried on vigorously and isolation and treatment of affected animals adopted as usual. There were 12 veterinary hospitals and Veterinary aid.

dispensaries in the State during the year including those started at Channapatna, Nagamangala, Davangere and Sagar. The total number of animals newly admitted for treatment and the number of cases treated during the year in the several hospitals and dispensaries were 20,604 and 67,012 as against 18,232 and 63,311 in the previous year.

Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.

221. The ninth Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was held during October 1916.

A new feature of the exhibition was the allocation of separate rooms for exhibits from different districts in the State to facilitate comparison and stimulate competition among them. The native States of Baroda, Bhopal, Cochin, Gwalior, Jaipur, Kashmere, Kolhapur and Travancore sent various kinds of exhibits. The total number of visitors was about 24,000 and the gate-money realised about Rs. 3,000. The number of exhibits was 19,210 of the total value of 5 lakhs. Gold, silver, and bronze medals and a number of money prizes were awarded to the best exhibits.

Agricultural department. General.

222. The Director of Agriculture was deputed to the Conference of Mycologists and Entomologists held at Pusa in February 1917. He attended also two district conferences, one Agricultural Association meeting and two Taluk Progress Committee meetings held in the State.

Agricultural publications.

223. Six publications were issued during the year, and dealt among other subjects with "methods of butter making" and "the spike disease of sandal." Three, namely, those on "Organization of manure supply in Mysore" "the Threshing Roller" and "Points to be attended to in jaggory-boiling" were sent to the agricultural committee of the Economic Conference for publication.

Agricultural education.

224. The work of agricultural education comes under three heads—the Hebbal Agricultural School, the Vernacular Agricultural School at Chikkanahalli and Rural Science Instruction in village schools. The school at Hebbal opened with 10 students in the senior class and 20 in the junior class. Five students left the school during the year. In addition to the regular students there were two special vernacular course students whose training was chiefly in practical work. Both the senior and the junior students took a keen interest in growing small flower gardens near their quarters and in raising vegetables for the hostel. In the diploma examination, 8 students passed and 3 with distinction. A very large number sat for the entrance examination in June 1917; of the 47 that passed, 23 joined the school. The school is meeting a real need in the State and the co-operation of the district bodies in popularising the school is increasing.

225. The vernacular agricultural school at Chikkanahalli furnishes a one year's vernacular course in agriculture in which stress is laid upon practical work. During the year, there were 9 students on the roll; 2 of them left the school in the middle of the course. A plot of wet land was taken on lease and on this the students were given training in the cultivation of paddy and sugar-cane. The school is gradually coming to the notice of the people in the district.

226. In connection with rural science instruction, four schools were selected. The work is supervised by a rural science supervisor. Arrangements were made for practical work in all these schools. Some of the headmasters of these schools who had undergone agricultural training also attended the full course of instruction given at the Hebbal Farm and six other teachers were sent in for part of the course. Suitable lands were attached to these schools for practical work.

Demonstration work.

227. As in the previous year, this work was carried out by the district agricultural inspectors assisted by fieldmen, twelve of the latter being men who underwent training on the Hebbal and Marthur Farms. Two items of work, *viz.*, the popularization and distribution of improved agricultural implements and the improvement and development of sugar-cane cultivation received the greatest attention. There was great demand for the Kolar Mission plough and the Syracuse plough, especially for the former. With reference to sugar-cane cultivation, attention was given chiefly to the distribution of heavier yielding varieties of sugar-cane and the introduction on a large scale of the use of oil-cakes as manure. Endeavours were made to extend sugar-cane cultivation in tracts where little or none was grown before. During the year a total of 1,75,000 sets, chiefly of red Mauritius cane, were distributed partly from the experimental farms and partly from the private seed farms. As in the previous year, a supply of oil-cake was sought outside the

State and arrangements were made with oil-mills in Bombay and Madras Presidencies for the supply of 260 tons of Kurdi (Safflower) and ground-nut cake. In addition 25½ tons which remained from the last year's stock were sold. Demonstrations were also conducted to popularise improved methods of jaggory manufacture.

228. In the eastern division 224 demonstrations were conducted with improved implements and 841 implements were sold. The selection by immersion in salt water of ragi and paddy meant for seed was continued and raiyats selected 2,500 seers of seed by this method. The demonstration of the single seedling transplantation of paddy was carried out on fairly large areas. Threshing with the stone roller was a new practice taken up in a remarkable manner, nearly 156 rollers being purchased by raiyats during the year. There was great demand for the Nahan type of sugar-cane mills and 15 were sold. The complete jaggory boiling outfit was demonstrated in 12 villages in several districts. The growing of sunnhemp for green manure purposes considerably extended in the year, the area devoted for this purpose being 120 acres. This is grown for paddy, sugar-cane, cocoanut and arecanut gardens. Ninety-two tons of ground-nut cake and 11½ tons of honge cake were issued, and fish manure was also introduced on a small scale. A mixture of oil cake and bone meal was supplied as manure for paddy. One of the fertilisers used on sugar-cane and causing a strikingly superior growth was sulphate of ammonia. Several cocoanut trees were manured with various fertilisers, singly and in combination. The manurial experiments in the mulberry garden at the Channapatna Government Silk Farm showed striking results with nitrogenous manures, oil-cakes and sulphate of ammonia. Among the crops introduced in the year was indigo. This crop as a dyeing stuff was grown on 12 acres in Chikballapur taluk and proved financially very profitable. The cultivation is extending. A quantity of 2,890 seers of special varieties of paddy, 26,787 sets with 5,000 tops of sugar-cane, 1,780 lbs. of ground-nut and about 2,975 lbs. of Cambodia cotton were distributed for seeds. Two high-yielding strains of ragi were sown for raising seed for distribution. Seed ragi sufficient for an area of 40 acres was distributed during the year.

229. In the western division, 251 demonstrations with implements were held and 441 ploughs were sold. The Verity plough is too light for the heavy black cotton soil. In addition to these, other kinds of implements were also sold to some extent. For green manure the sunnhemp is the most liked and 3,244 seers of the seed were distributed. Various kinds of paddy seeds were also distributed, and 5,452 seers of paddy and 465 seers of ragi were selected by means of salt water. In the year under report 76½ acres were economically transplanted in 63 villages. There was a very large demand for sets of foreign varieties of sugar-cane. Red Mauritius, Elephanta and Java varieties are being introduced. Altogether 159,367 sets of sugar-cane were distributed. Sugar-cane cultivation has especially extended in the malnad parts of Hassan district and in the out of the way corner of Molakalmuru. Oil-cake is being slowly recognised as one of the best manures for cane and 131 tons were sold and applied to 248 acres. Twelve sets of pans were taken up and 7 sets lent. Fifty jaggory-boiling demonstrations were held and sugar-making was also tried on a small scale. As regards other crops, 1,597 lbs. of ground-nut, 62 mds. of turmeric and 125 seers of jola were also distributed. Copper sulphate was issued to the extent of 2,241 packets. In addition to the distribution of sugar-cane mills and pans, 1,200 ploughs were sold during the year. The Kolar Mission Cultivator was another implement in great demand and about 100 of this were sold. Some of the taluk progress committees purchased sets of implements for demonstration in their respective taluks and for hiring out to raiyats.

230. There were in the Hebbal dairy, 11 cows, 3 buffaloes 14 cow calves, 3 buffalo calves and one breeding bull. The milk-yield for the full year varied from 1,190 lbs. to 2,904 lbs. from each cow. Demonstrations of dairy appliances were held in 14 places in connection with district conferences, jatras, exhibitions and cattle shows. Two complete outfits for butter-making were supplied on application. Dairy.

231. In addition to the existing farms at Hebbal, Marthur, and Babbur, a new farm at Nagenahalli in the Mysore district was started during the year under report. The work done in the farms was as follows:— Experimental work.

232. Among the experiments conducted on this farm it was found that ragi grown in rotation with groundnut gave a yield of 25 per cent higher than that Hebbal Farm.

grown after ragi. The average yield of ragi over the whole area was 6½ pallas per acre and one of the new strains isolated three years previously gave the higher yield of 9 pallas. The yields of ground-nut were poor owing to the heavy rains, the average yield of Virginia and Mauritius, the only two varieties that were grown, being 976 lbs. and 830 lbs., respectively. The two imported strains of cowpea did much better than the local varieties. For the past four years, a number of imported varieties of sugar-cane were tested as to yield in comparison with the three varieties commonly grown in the State. The position of the many varieties has varied from year to year but red Mauritius has throughout given a higher yield than any other variety, local or imported, its yield being 41 tons of cane per acre. Manurial tests with sugar-cane, have shown that nitrogenous manures such as oil-cakes can be used very profitably. As the castor cake used contained 20 to 25 per cent more nitrogen than the honge cake, the use of the former manure was found to be more profitable. When two tons of it were used with 30 carts of cattle manure, the yield of jaggory was 266·4 mds. Again the best results were obtained by planting the cane in rows 3 feet apart, the yield of jaggory in that case being 235 mds. per acre. Varying quantities of sugar-cane, paddy, ragi, sunnhemp, cowpea, ground-nut, garden togari and tobacco and large quantities of seedlings of paddy were distributed to various cultivators in the State.

Marthur Farm.

233. Seven varieties of sugar-cane were tested on this farm, and the Elephanta and Red Mauritius gave the best results. All were manured with Kurdi (safflower), poonac at the rate of 1 ton per acre. Demonstrations of jaggory-boiling were held and the jaggory turned out was of first class quality. Preliminary trials of paddy were carried out and 19 varieties were tested and it was found that local varieties gave better yields than the imported ones. A small orchard comprising chiefly figs and oranges was planted. Trials of ragi and horse-gram were made on dry lands. Arrangements were made for planting out a large number of pepper vines of high yielding varieties in areca gardens. From this farm 27,000 sets of sugar-cane were distributed to raiyats in the Sagar and Sorab taluks.

Babbur Farm.

234. This farm consists of 132 acres and 23 guntas of wet land and 9 acres and 15 guntas of dry land. In addition to some preliminary work done during the year, 20 acres of cotton, 19 acres of jola, 10 acres of horse-gram, and 9 acres of Bengal-gram were grown, and 25 acres of sugar-cane were planted. This farm has already begun to serve as a centre for the distribution of implements and manure, three ploughs and about 8 tons of oil cake having been sold to neighbouring raiyats during the year.

Nagenahalli Farm.

235. The establishment of this farm was sanctioned in March 1917. The land required for the farm was acquired, but no practical work was done before the close of the year. This farm is intended to show, on the demonstrational side, the best varieties of sugar-cane and the best method of manuring and cultivation; and to carry out, on the experimental side, experiments with special reference to the needs of the canal area including the testing of varieties of cane with different periods over which milling can be profitably extended. This farm is also intended to serve as a central sugar-cane seed farm, from which seed of the best varieties can be distributed to the other seed farms in the canal tract which may be established by private agency.

Work of the chemical section.

236. Work previously planned to ascertain the effects of green manure on the soil was continued this year. A fresh series of plot experiments started to study the effects of the addition of calcic and dolomitic limestone showed that the increase in nitrogen begins about a month after the green manure is ploughed in, reaches a maximum about the third month, and then decreases gradually. The addition of limestone did not lead to any better retention of nitrogen in the soil but produced somewhat better yields of green manure and ragi. The green manure plots showed an improvement over the unmanured one in texture, water-holding capacity and humus content. More than a hundred samples of sugar-cane juice were periodically analysed. The effect of the addition of different quantities of lime in the colour, composition and keeping qualities of the jaggory was tested. With reference to the spike of sandal, a good deal of analytical work was done on soils and leaves. In connection with the proposed manufacture of calcium cyanamide in Mysore, about 40 samples of limestone were analysed. Altogether 294 analyses were done during the year in this section.

Mycology.

237. As in the previous years a considerable amount of attention was given to field work on *Koleroga* with very encouraging results. The Agumbe experimental garden in which no spraying was done has remained free from disease for the past three years, and the other areas had a very slight outbreak of the disease. Although the general spraying work in the gardens of private garden owners was greatly prevented for want of good sprayers, spraying material enough for 400 acres was supplied to garden owners and the spraying gave uniformly good results. A special drier for the arecanut was imported. Experiments were carried out with successful results to eradicate *Anaberoga* of arecanut caused by a shelf fungus, by, among other processes, burning and destroying all fructifications of the fungus on the trees to reduce chances of fresh infection. The cause of *Hidimudige roga* of arecanut remained unknown. Some experiments were conducted in regard to the mildew of mango. Remedial measures for the root rot of coffee were found to be the treatment of plants already planted and the disinfection of soils from which diseased bushes were removed. To check the outbreak of leaf-disease, a large block was sprayed with a weak Bordeaux solution without resin, and the results were very promising. The remedy for the black rot of coffee was found to be spraying the plants with Bordeaux just before the monsoon as tested in the Koppa estate and on the Bababudans. Spike disease, it was established, is infectious and not due to external factors, though they may play a great part in the appearance and spread of the disease. Further, there are a number of wild plants in Southern India liable to a disease similar to, if not identical with, sandal spike. A large amount of chemical and other investigations were undertaken in connection with this disease. Experiments were also conducted in connection with the green bug fungus, the mango hopper fungus, smut of jola, striga on ragi, etc., and suitable remedial measures were adopted.

Entomology.

238. The work of this section largely concerned the coffee pest, pests of stored grains, mango pests and *kamblihulas*. The weather conditions during the year were unfavourable to the increase of the green bug of coffee. As a result of the abundance of the north-east monsoon spraying operations on a large scale were found unnecessary. Experiments showed that the removal of nests of ants from estates soon after the close of the south-west monsoon serves to check the appearance of the pest. In connection with the coffee borer remedial measures were tested on 7,890 plants. The life history of the *kamblihula* pest was demonstrated in 45 villages and handpicking was carried out in 8 centres. A study of the various insect enemies of mango hoppers was made and among the minor pests of mango, the life histories of four were worked out and spraying experiments were carried out. Other experiments conducted in this section were in connection with the castor semi-looper pest, pulse beetles and a caterpillar pest. An investigation of local methods of bee-keeping was commenced and three types of hives were tested as to their adaptability to Mysore conditions.

Botanical work.

239. The work of this section was devoted largely to plant breeding work on ragi and sugar-cane. As regards ragi, the testing of the 14 purified local varieties of *Hain ragi* was continued. The tests reveal that some of the varieties are distinctly drought resistant, while a few require a good supply of moisture to produce high yields. The work of selecting and testing individual strains from the many varieties was continued. Two varieties of *kar ragi* showed themselves distinctly superior to the others. Incidentally the work revealed the fact that the drilling of ragi gives a decidedly larger yield of grain than broad-casting. As regards seedling sugar-cane the growing and testing of canes was continued, 587 new seedlings were tested, and much attention was paid to the raising of seedling canes of red Mauritius. The testing of cotton varieties and selections of sannahatti were carried out on a small scale.

Practical work in association with the people and in co-ordination with other officers.

240. During the year under report two District Associations were formed for the Bangalore and Tumkur districts and notable work was done by the latter. Many private organisations, such as the Wesleyan Mission Orphanage, co-operated with the work of this department. Agricultural conferences were held in several districts, taluks and villages, when the work of the past season was reviewed, papers on agricultural subjects were read, representations regarding agricultural needs noted, demonstrations held and an extension of work for the coming year was planned.

Sericulture.

241. A central sericultural school was opened at Mysore with 20 students, and a scheme for the organisation of the Sericultural department was approved. A detailed programme of work was also prepared for the department. There were 11 demonstration farms in the State at the beginning of the year, one was closed during the year and three farms were converted into popular schools. The farms and popular schools were engaged in teaching raiyats improved methods of rearing silk-worms, in spreading the use of disease-free seeds and in visiting rearers' houses and advising them. Owing to favourable seasonal conditions, there was an increase of about 2,000 acres under mulberry cultivation. Rules for the grant of small loans to sericulturists were sanctioned and the concessions were availed of to a large extent by the people. Statistics about mulberry cultivation were collected. The demand for disease-free eggs was on the increase, and altogether 66,420 disease-free eggs were got ready and sold to raiyats. The suitability of establishing grainages at a hill station at Mysore was investigated, and the Bababudans, Nandi, Biligiri-rangan hills and the Gopalaswami betta were inspected by the Director for the purpose. Some worms of the Madagascar breed obtained from the Imperial Silk Specialist and some hybrids from Pusa were tried in farms at Kolar and Channapatna. With a view to renew this year experiments with the Italian pure breed of worms, two ounces of hybernated Italian seeds were obtained from Kashmere but the temperature conditions here are found to be unfavourable to the experiments. Cleghorn of Calcutta were also reared in the above farms. Manurial experiments with mulberry were also conducted on separate plots.

III. Labour and Wages (1916-17).

Labour and wages.

242. There was no marked fluctuation during the year in rates of wages for skilled labour; but in wages for unskilled labour, in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur Shimoga and Kadur, there was a slight rise of rates owing to increased agricultural activities and consequent increase in the demand for labour. Excepting the usual temporary movement of labourers from certain maidan taluks to coffee estates in the malnad, in Coorg and on the Nilgiris, there was not much movement of the people in search of labour. The Ceylon labour Commission Depôt at Nanjangud sent 111 persons as against 306 in the previous year to Ceylon. The Gold Fields and the Railway construction works in Kolar district, the Krishnarajasagara works in Mysore district, the manganese industry and the saw mill in Shimoga district and the arecanut gardens of the malnad, as usual, attracted labor from adjoining British districts. Under the malnad improvement scheme, 87 families were settled in 17 villages in the Shimoga, Shikarpur, Sagar and Nagar taluks.

IV. Manufactures, Arts and Industries (1916-17).

Department of Industries and Commerce.

243. As in the previous year, the work of the Department of Industries and Commerce was much retarded for want of suitable machinery which could not be obtained from outside on account of the war. Some of the machinery and plant required had to be made locally or indented for from Madras.

Applications for takavi loans.

244. The system of advancing loans and selling articles to the public on the hire-purchase system was continued during the year, under report. Six applications were pending disposal at the beginning of the year, and 84 were newly received during the year, making a total of 90 applications involving a sum of Rs. 6,06,683. Of these, 33 applications aggregating Rs. 1,01,258 were sanctioned and 29 applications involving Rs. 3,09,650 were either rejected or withdrawn. A sum of Rs. 35,064 towards principal and Rs. 3,553 towards interest on advances was recovered during the year. The outstandings at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 17,576.

Erection of machinery and plant.

245. The total number of installations undertaken by the department during the year was 32; of these, 24 were completed and 8 were in course of construction. Including those of previous years, the total number of installations at the close of the year was 127. The oil-mill at Bangalore, the rice mill at Ganjam and the tile factory at Tirthahalli were amongst the major installations undertaken by the

department during the year. A number of small motors were supplied to capitalists in Bangalore and Mysore and the industries started thrived well during the year.

Sugar mills.

246. Seven sugar-cane installations were worked departmentally during the year. The results show that good jaggory can be prepared in these plants much more rapidly and with less labour. But owing to the irregular supply of cane, as also on account of the inferior cane that was accepted in order to keep the mills going, it cannot be said that the mills were always working profitably or always turned out good jaggory. The sugar mill at Haravu was sold to the Sakrepatna co-operative society and the one at Kunigal was sold to a private person. The Shikarpur plant was leased to a local gentleman who worked the plant on profitable lines. The steam plant at Agaram produced good jaggory but the steam consumption was enormous.

Tile factories.

247. The erection of machinery in the Tirthahalli Tile Factory was completed during the year. The Mysore Tile Syndicate are manufacturing about 36,000 tiles of good quality per month, and these find a ready sale. With a view to extend the manufacture of tiles in the State, the tile expert was deputed to examine the soil of several localities and to report on the suitability of the clay for the purpose, and to give advice to the people as regards the initial cost and plans for installations.

Button factory.

248. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining machinery from Europe on account of the war, an order for button making machinery was placed with a Madras firm. One drilling machine, one sawing machine, and twelve lathes were received and fitted up for demonstration in the Mysore Exhibition of 1916, and were subsequently transferred to Bangalore. The machinery is not complete as the more important portions have not yet been supplied. A number of boys were trained in button making and finished buttons are expected to be put in the market by about December 1917.

Soap factory.

249. The soap plant ordered for from England could not be imported on account of shipping difficulties. The soap expert and the foreman of the Public Works Workshop were therefore deputed to Calicut to study the machinery installed at the place by the Government of Madras. With the aid of the sketches brought by them, the necessary plant is being manufactured at the Mysore Public Works Workshop, and is nearing completion. The present experimental soap plant is producing about a ton of soap per month.

Musto's well-boring plant.

250. Two Musto's boring plants, one for use in the Chitaldrug district and the other for the malnad districts, were purchased during the year. A demonstration in the use of the plant was held in the Cubbon Park at Bangalore and the results were found to be satisfactory. A memorandum on the improved methods of sinking masonry wells in different soils was sent for information to all the Deputy Commissioners.

Manufacture of dye stuffs.

251. On account of the stoppage of the supply of dye stuffs from Germany, experiments were conducted, with good results, for the extraction of dye-wares from sappan wood. A scheme for the manufacture of dyes from this wood on a commercial scale is under consideration.

Manufacture of sandalwood oil.

252. The sandalwood oil factory at Bangalore started work on the 10th May 1916, and manufactured 50,690 pounds of oil up to the end of June 1917. A net profit of Rs. 5,03,058 (after paying Rs. 8,07,947 to the Forest department for sandalwood) was realised during the period. The value of the oil sold and in transit to the London Agency amounted to Rs. 5,80,992. The construction of another factory at Mysore at an estimated cost of three lakhs of rupees was undertaken during the year and the work is nearing completion. The industry is placed on a scientific basis and the Mysore oil commands a good price on the London market. The services of two Professors of the Indian Institute of Science as consulting chemists have been secured, and before shipment, a sample is taken from each consignment of oil, and a certificate of purity issued under their signature.

Oil-mills.

253. An Anderson oil-expeller capable of dealing with about two tons of seed per day was installed at Bangalore for a private gentleman, and another of the same capacity was under construction.

Tannery.

254. The Mysore Tannery continued to do good work during the year; but large quanties of dead hides are still being exported annually from the State. Proposals for starting a factory on a large scale are under consideration.

Miscellaneous.

255. As great difficulty was experienced by private owners of industrial machinery in obtaining liquid fuel, lubricants, spare parts and other accessories, the establishment of a Central Store Depôt at Bangalore was ordered. The Public Works Workshop undertook the manufacture of centrifugal pumps, sugar-cane mills and Agricultural implements. A plant for the manufacture of soap on a large scale was also being made in the workshop. Proposals for extending the workshop were under consideration.

Value of manufactures.

256. The following table shows the value of manufactures in the State:—

No.	District	Value	Remarks
		Rs.	
1	Bangalore ...	70,02,716	
2	Kolar ...	3,96,593*	*Excludes the value of gold which was Rs. 3,16,21,635.
3	Tumkur ...	1,73,580	
4	Mysore ...	16,14,765	
5	Hassan ...	23,851	
6	Shimoga ...	33,776	
7	Kadur ...	65,95,950	
8	Chitaldrug ...	56,33,482	
	Total ...	2,14,74,713	

Factories.

257. The following statement shows the number of factories in the State (excluding the mines) the number of persons employed and the out-turn:—

Description of factories	No.	Number of persons employed	Value of out-turn
			Rs.
Cotton ginning mills...	9	400	4,98347
Cotton presses	3	231	51,32,635
Cotton mills	2	1,451	38,68,488
Cotton spinning and weaving establishments not classed as mills.	3	65	93,543
Silk filature	1	85	20,000
Woollen mill	1	531	15,02,209
Bone crushing mill	1	90	17,308
Dye works	1	38	40,770
Rice mills	15	106	17,03,726
Oil mills	3	70	2,06,000
Brick and tile factories	8	440	1,44,317
Timber mills	4	119	91,500
Cigar factories	2	90	15,600
Hosiery factory	2	158	1,70,000
Tannery	1	121	6,02,918
Wheat flour mill	1	10	45,000
Lacquer works	...	...	...
Taxidermy works	1	50	30,000
Slate pencil factory	1	17	60,000
Saw mill	1	23	30,776
Iron and brass foundries	6	97	1,70,500
Sugar factories	2	120	8,000
Carpentry works	1	17	600
Sandal oil factory	1	150	15,20,700

V. Trade and Commerce (1916-17).

Trade and commerce.

258. Excluding gold, the principal exports during the year were food grains, arecanut, silk, hides, cotton, timber, and coffee; and the principal imports were piece goods, yarn, rice, dhall, sugar, salt, metals, and kerosene oil. The value of exports, excluding gold, was about Rs. 3,60,00,000 and that of imports about

Rs. 3,23,00,000. Coffee planters and dealers in foreign goods were affected by the prevalence of war conditions and the money market continued tight. The price of cotton in Chitaldrug district was the highest ever obtained during the past fifty years.

259. The department of Industries and Commerce has been collecting statistics of foreign rail-borne traffic every quarter and publishing them annually. Statistics of cotton-spinning and weaving in mills in the State are also being collected. Lectures on commercial subjects were delivered with the object of familiarising local merchants with modern business methods.

Mysore Chamber of Commerce.

260. The Chamber of Commerce which was started in 1915-16 has been doing useful work, the number of members at present being 213. It publishes a weekly trade bulletin and discusses questions relating to trade and commerce. Branches have been formed at Tumkur, Tiptur, Davangere and Chikmagalur. It has been affiliated to the British Imperial Council of Commerce, London, from 1st January 1917. The Commercial Intelligence department and the departments of Statistics of India, have included the Chamber in the list of those who receive the Government of India publications concerning Commerce and Industry.

VI. Associations for Banking, Trading, etc. (1916-17).

Co-operative societies.

261. The principal features of the year in regard to the co-operative movement in the State were the consolidation of the working of the existing societies, the spread of the movement in the malnad tracts of the State, a survey of some societies with a view to ascertain how far rural credit societies have really improved the condition of the members, and the large co-operation of several departments of Government with the co-operative department.

262. During the year, 174 new societies were registered as against 103 in the previous year, thus bringing the total number of societies in the State to 974 as against 800 at the end of 1915-16. Of these , 198 societies were in Bangalore district, 166 in Tumkur district, 139 in Hassan district, 126 in Shimoga district, 110 in Mysore district, 107 in Kolar district, 76 in Chitaldrug district and 52 in Kadur district. Thus there is one society on an average for every 17 villages and every 5,950 persons in the State. Classified according to their objects, there were 918 credit societies, 38 were purchase and sale societies, 2 production societies, 13 production and sale societies and 3 of a miscellaneous character. Again, two were principal central institutions for financing the co-operative movement, one a district central bank, 15 federal banking unions and the rest were agricultural and non-agricultural societies, mostly credit institutions, for promoting thrift, and self-help and for providing to members money at cheap rates of interest. The total number of members rose from 64,847 to 74,906 and the working capital from Rs. 44,21,688 to Rs. 57,64,024. The total transactions during the year amounted to Rs. 2,15,02,190 as against Rs. 1,65,24,561 in 1915-16. The total net profits and the reserve fund were Rs. 2,63,005 and Rs. 2,34,740 as against Rs. 2,17,976 and Rs. 1,59,626 respectively in the previous year. Deposits amounted to Rs. 17,40,289 as against Rs. 11,91,586 in 1915-16. The war and the tightness of the money market affected the financing of the movement and the flow of deposits into the central financing institutions was slightly retarded. Measures were adopted to relieve weavers from the clutches of middlemen and to place the whole organization of weavers' societies on a more satisfactory footing. Ten jaggory manufacturing and rice hulling societies and two lift irrigation societies did much useful work and seven co-operative societies purely for Panchamas and other depressed classes did much good. The sources of all the co-operative societies increased by 30·3 per cent. Audit and inspection were carried out thoroughly and satisfactorily.

263. The sixth Provincial Conference was held at Mysore and six district and 30 taluk co-operative conferences were also held. In the departmental conference held for the third time the work done in each co-operative circle was briefly surveyed, and a definite annual programme of work for each Inspector and the questions of the terms of central banks loans, of the formation of non-credit societies and of measures to increase the resources of societies, were discussed.

Agricultural banks.

264. The number of working agricultural banks during the year was 3 as in the previous year, *viz.*, those at Palhalli, Hongenahalli and Nanjangud. All these

banks have paid their dues to Government in full. The bank at Nanjangud went into voluntary liquidation during the year and resolved upon transferring its surplus balance to the Sreekanteswara Adhwaita Sabha Fund. The total receipts and disbursements in the other two working banks were Rs. 7,487 and Rs. 7,320 as against Rs. 9,016, Rs. 6,197, respectively, in 1915-16. The closing balance of these banks including deposits was Rs. 717 and Rs. 14, respectively. The total instalments of loans outstanding against the defunct banks was Rs. 7,52,104, the repayment amounted to Rs. 7,12,633 and the balance still to be recovered was Rs. 39,471. Of the repayment, a sum of Rs. 6,399 represents the principal and Rs. 1,016 interest. Out of 59 banks, 48 have paid the Government loan in full and the accounts of 11 banks remained to be adjusted. Five more co-operative societies were started during the year in places where the agricultural banks had existed, in addition to 35 societies similarly started in previous years. The total realization towards Government dues from both the coffee banks amounted to Rs. 900. The total amount thus recovered from all the banks was Rs. 7,13,533.

265. The Mysore Bank and its branches at various trading centres did much useful work and the transactions in them showed considerable increase.

Other companies.

266. On the 31st March 1916, there were 65 companies other than agricultural banks and co-operative societies with a nominal capital of Rs. 65,34,456 and a paid up capital of Rs. 47,37,966; five new companies were registered during the year ending 31st March 1917, while five companies with nominal and paid-up capitals of Rs. 29,180 and Rs. 26,963 were wound up. There were thus 65 companies working on the 31st March 1917. Of the companies that continued to work, 38 carried on business relating to banking combined in some cases with insurance. Six were engaged in trading, 2 were mills and presses, 2 were receiving companies, 1 carried on business on land and buildings, and 16 were engaged in other kinds of business.

267. During the year, 4 institutions, *viz.*, a social club, an economic association, a research society and a charitable sangha were registered under the Regulation for the registration of Literary, Scientific, and Charitable Societies. The total number of societies under the Regulation at the end of March 1917 was 30.

VII. Transfers of Land (1916-17).

Transfers of Land.

268. During the year under report there were 878 transfers of land by orders of courts involving 5,697 acres as against 81 transfers involving 810 acres in 1915-16. The number of transfers by private contracts or gifts was 14,191 involving 59,505 acres as against 29,311 involving 4,548,331 acres in the previous year. The total extent of land which changed hands during the year as compared with that in the previous year was as follows :—from agriculturists to agriculturists 51,178 acres as against 51,120 acres; from agriculturists to non-agriculturists 11,151 acres as against 9,441 acres; from non-agriculturists to agriculturists 13,120 acres as against 11,476 acres; and from non-agriculturists to non-agriculturists was 7,019 acres as against 8,761 acres. There was an increase in the total extent of lands transferred during the year as compared with the previous year. The net result of the transfers between agriculturists and non-agriculturists was favourable to agriculturists by 1,969 acres.

VIII. Condition of People (1916-17).

Condition of people.

269. The year was a prosperous year to the agriculturist and the labourer. The harvests were generally good, though owing to some unseasonal rains, the coffee crop suffered a little. The rainfall being copious, all tanks received a good supply of water. There was no scarcity for water and fodder. Cattle mortality however was great. Agricultural produce found a good market. Wages for labour ruled high. Coffee planters and dealers in foreign goods were affected by the prevalence of war conditions. Public health was not satisfactory during the year on account of plague and cholera prevailing in several parts of the State.

Village improvement scheme.

270. The total number of village improvement committees for the whole State during the year was 8,661 as against 8,271 in 1915-16. The number of

villages served by the committees was 15,127. At the end of the year, there were 1,162 villages without these committees. Of the total number of committees, 4,194 subscribed for newspapers, 3,259 held weekly meetings for instruction and recreation and 4,354 village committees devoted half a day a week to labour for communal purposes. A sum of Rs. 31,923 was collected as village common fund and the value of work done without aid from Government was Rs. 3,07,129. Conferences were held in a large number of taluks and practically all the districts to take stock of the work done under the village improvement and other special schemes and discuss the needs and requirements of the people.

IX. Forest (1916-17).

State forests.

271. During the year, 22 blocks covering a total area of 157·37 square miles were constituted State forests, bringing the total area of State forests, at the end of the year to 3,103·74 square miles as against 2,946·37 square miles at the beginning of the year. Eighteen new blocks covering 56·59 square miles were notified as reserved under Section 4 of the Forest Regulation, while 228 square miles were excluded from reserved areas in the final notifications constituting the 22 blocks of State forests. These additions and eliminations resulted in a decrease of the area of reserved lands from 609·43 square miles at the beginning to 444 square miles at the close of the year.

Village forests.

272. During the year, 36 blocks of 22·5 square miles in area were constituted Village forests. Seven of these blocks were in Mysore, 5 in Shimoga, 6 in Chitaldrug, 9 in Kolar, 4 in Bangalore and 5 in Tumkur districts. In Chitaldrug district 60,000 trees were planted by the people in avenues, topes, etc., on the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja.

Forest settlements.

273. The work of forest settlement having been found to be delayed by being entrusted to Revenue officers, a full time Forest Settlement Officer was appointed during the year. There were at the beginning of the year 69 blocks, about 587 square miles in area, pending settlement or final notification. After additions and exclusions under Sections 4 and 17 of the Forest Regulation effected during the year, there were at the end of the year, pending settlement or final notification, 53 blocks covering 393 square miles of area.

Demarcation.

274. During the year under report, 159 miles and 6 furlongs of permanent boundary lines were newly cut, mostly in the Shimoga and Kadur districts, and 3,903 miles of existing lines were recleared and improved. Guide lines to the length of 16½ miles were provided. One hundred and four miles of preliminary demarcation lines were cut and an appreciable amount of work was done in putting up cairns, signboards and mile and furlong stones. The total cost of demarcation amounted to Rs. 8,641 as against Rs. 5,617 in 1915-16.

Forest surveys.

275. An area of 214·95 square miles, inclusive of overlaps and enclosures was surveyed during the year. Field sheets for 14 State forests were fair-drawn. The colouring of printed maps was continued, the number of sheets hand-coloured being 890. Printed copies of maps of 5 State forests were received from the Photo-Litho office at Calcutta. The expenditure incurred under "Surveys" amounted to Rs. 12,680 as against Rs. 12,594 in the preceding year.

Working plans.

276. The working plan reports of an area of 110 square miles of the Shimoga division were sanctioned during the year and preliminary examination and field work in connection with the valuation survey of 134 square miles were completed by the Working Plan Officer. With a view to secure better progress in the preparation of working plans, an additional Working Plan Officer was sanctioned during the year and preliminary examination and field work on an area of 94 square miles were completed by him. All the State forests not covered by regular working plans were, as usual, regulated by provisional working plans.

Communications and buildings.

277. New roads and bridle paths to the extent of 35 miles and 3½ furlongs were opened, a total length of 286 miles and 2 furlongs of existing roads and bridle paths repaired, and three causeways, two across the Sathgulihalla and one across the Suvarnavathi, were repaired. A triennial programme of important roads to be constructed in the Kadur and Shimoga districts was sanctioned. The amount spent on new works and repairs amounted to Rs. 20,028 as against Rs. 10,828 in

1915-16. A sum of Rs. 26,053 was also spent on the construction of new buildings and Rs. 6,971 on repairs to old ones, mostly forest lodges and quarters for the staff. Two new wells were sunk, a third one begun, and four old ones were repaired. Trenches were excavated around certain buildings in the Mysore and Shimoga districts. Some of these buildings were provided with wire fences.

Protection of forests. Offences.

278. At the beginning of the year, 39 cases were pending with magistrates and 56 with departmental officers. 1,186 cases were reported during the year making a total of 1,281 cases to be dealt with. Of the new cases, 60 were placed before magistrates and 1,182 departmentally dealt with. Of the 99 cases before magistrates 53 involving 118 persons were disposed of, 27 cases involving 64 persons ending in conviction, 17 cases involving 27 persons in acquittal, 9 cases involving 27 persons being withdrawn for being compounded departmentally; the other 46 were pending at the close of the year. Of the remaining 1,173 cases, 1,027 involving 2,012 persons were compounded, and 79 involving 108 persons struck off the file, making the total number of cases disposed of 1,106 involving 2,120 persons, and leaving at the end of the year 67 cases pending disposal. The compensation fees recovered in respect of the cases compounded amounted to Rs. 10,563. In addition, 146 cases out of a total of 426 in respect of injury to sandal trees were disposed of during the year, and a sum of Rs. 3,223 was recovered as fine, leaving 280 cases pending disposal at the close of the year.

Fire protection.

279. Attempt was made to protect an area of 1,688,475 acres, or 77,733 acres more than in the preceding year, the protection being successful in 98·5 per cent of this area. The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 39,533 as against 34,153 in 1915-16.

Grazing.

280. All the State forests except exploited coupes, plantations and areas subjected to cultural operations, were thrown open to all description of cattle except goats. In all 267,728 cattle and sheep were permitted to graze on pre-paid licenses and under the lumpsum system 69,573 cattle were allowed to graze in the forests of the Chitaldrug district. The Government Amrut Mahal cattle enjoyed free grazing in the State Forests. The demand under grazing and fodder amounted to Rs. 1,70,203 as against Rs. 70,028 in the previous year. The number of cattle impounded during the year was 5,386 and the fines recovered amounted to Rs. 614.

Protection against injury from natural causes.

281. The spike disease of sandal showed no signs of abatement. The Director of Agriculture in Mysore continued to conduct experiments for the eradication of the disease. Some damage was done to teak saplings and poles by wild animals in Mysore district. Eighty acres in Kolar district were cleared of prickly pear, and in Mysore and Tumkur districts attempts were made to eradicate lantana over a large area. 182,515 climbers which were hindering the growth of valuable trees were cut down.

Improvement of forest growth.

282. Owing to favourable seasonal conditions, a good crop of natural seedlings was noticeable in all the forests, and the regeneration of teak, bete, honne, and matti seedlings was abundant. The regeneration of kiralbogi, hebbalasu and balage in the ghat forests was particularly good. The growth of seedlings was assisted by hoeing round, weeding and freeing; and unpromising, badly grown and forked seedlings of teak and honne were cut back to get more vigorous and straight shoots. In almost all the districts, plantations were formed for the artificial growth of valuable seedlings. Improvement fellings were carried out in the Mysore, Shimoga and Kadur districts.

283. The following table shows the quantity of timber, fuel, bamboos and other forest produce removed during the year. Out-turn of forest produce.

Particulars	Cubic feet	Cart loads	Head loads	Number	Tons and cwt.	Remarks
TIMBER.				Trees		
By Government agency ...	8,94,532	...	...	...	...	
„ purchasers	4,74,618	...	...	256	...	
„ free grantees ...	5,574	...	...	...	...	
„ right holders ...	2,39,159	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	16,13,883	...	...	256	...	
FUEL.						
By Government agency ...	...	...	...	5,896	8,143	
„ purchasers	...	...	...	492	77,881	
„ free grantees ...	...	...	...	...	25	
„ right holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	6,388	86,049	
BAMBOOS.						
By Government agency ...	...	...	...	1,77,354	...	
„ purchasers ...	...	...	...	57,97,885	...	
„ free grantees ...	...	...	...	18,340	...	
„ right holders ...	...	...	...	6,385	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	59,99,964	...	
MINOR FOREST PRODUCE.						
By Government agency ...	...	...	...	...	8—1	Total value of minor forest produce removed by Government agency and by purchasers was Rs. 5,72,290.
„ purchasers ...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ free grantees ...	...	...	...	...	...	
„ right holders ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	

284. The quantity of timber sold during the year was 647,608 cubic feet as against 547,986 cubic feet in the previous year, and the amount realised was Rs. 6,43,952 as against Rs. 8,38,742 in 1915-16. Exploitation by departmental agency.

285. Departmental extraction of fuel amounted to 2,361 tons as against 6,003, and the demand under the head amounted to Rs. 28,349 as against Rs. 18,946 in the previous year. The number of bamboos extracted during the year was 5,999,964 as against 26,109 in the previous year, the demand on this account being Rs. 5,871 as against Rs. 1,812. Timber. Fuel and bamboos.

286. The amount realized by the sale of minor forest produce was Rs. 1,713 as against Rs. 6,677 in 1915-16. Minor forest produce.

287. The exploitation of sandalwood was, as in previous years, mainly confined to mature trees and ground-hidden root. The total quantity of rough wood collected during the year was 2,673 tons and 16 cwt. Including the previous year's balance, the total quantity available for preparation for the market was 3,944 tons and 6 cwt. Of this 2,751 tons and 5 cwt. were worked up during the year, yielding 2,152 tons and 5 cwt. of good wood and 285 tons and 12 cwt. of white chips, the remainder having been lost in conversion. The balance of rough wood on hand at the close of the year was 1,193 tons and 1 cwt. The expenditure incurred on the collection of rough wood and preparing good wood amounted to Rs. 73,088 as against Rs. 26,010 in the previous year, the increase in expenditure being mainly due to the larger collection and preparation of wood and to the cost of transport of sandalwood to the Sandal Wood Oil Factory at Bangalore. Out-turn of sandalwood.

288. During the year the sandal market regained its former vigor, and competition at the sales was keen. 1,516 tons 1 cwt. and 55 lbs. were exposed for sale Sandal sales.

and 1,347 tons, 18 cwt. and 111 lbs. were sold, realizing Rs. 23,09,451 as against Rs. 17,36,321 in 1915-16. The unsold wood consisted chiefly of inferior chiltas. The Sandal Wood Oil Factory at Bangalore purchased 533 tons, 13 cwt. and 98 lbs. of sandalwood. The total demand for the year under sandalwood amounted to Rs. 33,02,288 as against Rs. 17,00,037 in 1915-16.

Financial results, demand and collection.

289. Including the previous year's balance of Rs. 5,73,899 the total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 60,81,606 of which Rs. 44,54,517 were actually realised during the year, while a sum of Rs. 43,044 was written off the accounts. The balance outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 15,84,045. The following comparative statement shows the details of the actual receipts under several heads.

Particulars	Actual collections for	
	1915-16	1916-17
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
I. Forest produce removed by Government agency—		
(a) Timber	8,14,105	6,78,231
(b) Firewood and charcoal	9,853	34,032
(c) Bamboos	1,610	3,214
(d) Sandalwood	17,39,321	28,62,835
(e) Grass and other minor forest produce... ...	2,127	7,061
II. Forest produce removed by customers and purchasers—		
(a) Timber	1,28,489	1,57,659
(b) Firewood and charcoal	54,025	63,172
(c) Bamboos	43,010	60,396
(d) Grazing and fodder grass	70,028	75,953
(e) Other minor forest produce	3,33,600	5,17,836
(f) Other items	.....	.....
III. Confiscated drift and waif wood	311	139
IV. Miscellaneous—		
(a) Fines and forfeitures	245	213
(b) Refunds	1,707	1,208
(c) Other sources...	25,562	34,387
(d) Rent on toddy trees	2,996	1,225
(e) Sale of elephants	.....	.....
(f) Other items	.....	.....
Total ...	32,23,989	44,97,561

The fall of revenue under timber for the year is due to a fall in the quantity of railway sleepers supplied to the State Railway department and other Railway companies by the Forest department.

Expenditure.

290. The total expenditure during the year (exclusive of the charges of Rs. 11,111 relating to the Game Preserves Establishment, Rs. 1,208 on account of refunds and Rs. 3,403 relating to the settlement of Mahratta Kunbis) was Rs. 9,38,005 as against Rs. 9,10,001 in the previous year.

291. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 5,48,589 was spent under "A. Conservancy and works" as against Rs. 5,61,146, and Rs. 3,89,722 on "Establishment" as against Rs. 3,48,855 in 1915-16. The increase under establishment during the year was due to the splitting up of the Mysore and Shimoga districts into two each, the addition of 11 new ranges with extra establishment and to the appointment of an additional Working Plan Officer and a Special Forest Officer with establishments.

Surplus.

292. The excess of receipts over expenditure amounted to Rs. 35,59,556 as against Rs. 23,13,988 in the previous year.

293. The following table shows the percentage of charges to receipts in respect of sandalwood as compared with other items. Comparative financial results of sandalwood and other forest produce.

Items	Receipts	Charges	Surplus	Percentage of charges
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sandalwood including white chips ...	33,02,288	73,088	32,29,200	2·21
Other produce	6,79,786	2,76,843	4,02,933	40·72
Total ...	39,82,074	3,49,941	36,32,133	8·78

294. The departmental saw mill worked at Kumsi for 291 days, when it was dismantled for removal to Shimoga. 27,254 cubic feet of rough timber passed through the mill, and special sleepers, scantlings, reepers, spokes, fellows and planks, valued at Rs. 30,776 in all were made. The expenditure, including depreciation charges and interest on capital outlay, amounted to Rs. 27,544, leaving a profit which works out to 14·3 per cent on the capital outlay. The saw mill at Kumsi.

295. Including the previous settlements, there were 246 families consisting of 1,193 persons settled in the ghat colonies at the close of the year. The area under occupation consisted of 803 acres of wet land assessed at Rs. 1,693, besides 92 acres of Kumris. Inclusive of Rs. 3,403 spent during the year, the total expenditure on the scheme since the beginning amounted to Rs. 25,374. Settlement of Mahratta Kunbis.

296. Experiments on the antiseptic treatment of ghat timber were continued during the year, and, as creosote was not available, a mixture of tar waste and liquid fuel oil was used. Experiments for the extraction of oil from the Dhupa tree received considerable attention. Investigation relating to the extraction of resin and oil from forest trees for the manufacture of varnishes and medicines were also conducted. A Special Forest Officer was appointed in January 1917 to deal with forest industries. Arrangements were in progress to start the paper pulp industry, and to establish a factory for the purpose at Benkipur in Shimoga district. Investigations were conducted relating to the manufacture of matches and pencils. The newly opened Forest Training school at Mysore did good work during the year. The second sandal wood oil factory in the State was established at Mysore. The term of deputation of the Forest Officer deputed for study of lumbering, etc., in America was extended up to the end of December 1917. The deputation of a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests was sanctioned for the study of the paper pulp industry, tannin extracts, etc., in America and two graduates were deputed to Dehra Dun for training in the Provincial Forest Service class. A commercial guide to the economic products of Mysore by Mr. G. Krishna Murti Naidu and his report on the industries of Japan were printed and published. Kheddas for the capture of wild elephants, which were seriously damaging crops in the Mysore district, were sanctioned, and the preliminary work for the purpose was put in hand during the year. General.

X. Mining and Geology (1916-17).

297. The work of the department of Mines and Geology during the year followed the scheme of reorganisation of 1915 and the programme prepared by the Director of Mines and Geology and approved by Government. The exploration and investigation of minerals of economic value received special attention. Some geological survey work was also undertaken. Volume XV, Part I, of the records containing a brief account of the department during 1915-16 was published. A geological map of the State, a bulletin on its mineral resources and a special map showing mineral deposits in the State were issued. An abridged edipion of the above bulletin in Kannada with a Kannada mineral map of Mysore was pretared for the use of the general public but it was not issued before the close of the year. The rules for the grant of exploring and prospecting licenses and mining leases were revised and republished in September 1916. The issue of licenses and leases for General.

iron ore in the Kadur district was ordered to be suspended temporarily and all limestone areas were ordered to be reserved to Government pending the results of certain investigations subject to the provisions of rules 18 and 19 of the Mysore Land Revenue Rules. Revised rules were issued for the grant of licenses to collect corundum. The question of revising the rules under the Mysore Explosives Regulation, with a view to bring them into conformity with the revised rules of the Government of India, was taken in hand. A note on the mines and minerals of Mysore was prepared and furnished for the new edition of the Mysore Gazetteer. Draft rules for regulating the grant of scholarships to young men to qualify themselves for employment in the department were under consideration.

The three geological probationers deputed to the Kolar mines for training completed their courses in mining. Two chemistry probationers were appointed and were receiving instruction in the geological and chemical laboratories of the agricultural department. And the question of training young men as artisans, foremen, etc., for mining work was engaging the attention of the Mysore University Council.

Licenses and leases.

298. The European war affected the mining industry in regard to labour, supplies of mining requirements and transport facilities. The mines on the Kolar Gold Fields however kept up their normal level of work and output. There was an increase in the output and removal of chrome ore, but the corundum industry was practically suspended owing to the absence of demand for the material available. Owing to the disorganised condition created by the war, the demand for rents, etc., in certain cases was temporarily postponed.

Three fresh leases were issued during the year and four of those issued during the previous years expired. Of the three new leases two were for gold and the third was for chrome and magnesite ores.

299. The following licenses and leases were current at the close of the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

	1915-16	1916-17
Mining leases	35	34
Licenses for prospecting	54	67
Licenses for collecting	4	5
Licenses for exploring	7	6
Total ...	100	112

Number of mines etc., at work.

300. During the year, work was carried on in 9 mining and 31 prospecting blocks. Of these, 7 were for gold, 10 for manganese, 9 for chrome, 1 for antimony, 1 for galena, 3 for ochres, 2 for magnesite, 1 for asbestos, 1 for potstone, 3 for mica and 2 for kaolin.

Gold.

301. Out of the 7 mines at work for gold, five, namely, the Mysore, Champion Reef, Ooregum, Nandidrug and Balaghat mines were the chief producers. The Gold Fields of Mysore and General Exploration, Limited., also produced a small quantity of gold.

302. The development in the Mysore and Champion Reef Mines was not quite satisfactory, chiefly in the latter mine, where the ore opened up was of a lower grade than usual. A large area of stopping ground is still locked up in this mine in consequence of air blasts and rock bursts of some 15 months ago. The production from each of the Ooregum, Nandidrug and Balaghat mines was largely in excess of of the previous year.

303. Outside the Kolar Gold Fields, both mining and prospecting operations for gold were at a standstill.

Gold produced

304. The total output of bar gold during 1916-17 was 549,816 ounces, of an approximate value of Rs. 3,16,21,635 as against 558,383 ounces of the value of that Rs. 3,20,36,301 (revised figures) in 1915-16.

Royalty.

305. The total royalty for 1916-17 is approximately Rs. 18,10,913 as against Rs. 18,53,293 in the previous year.

Manganese.

306. Work for manganese was carried on in the Kumsi, Python and Shankaragudda blocks in the Shimoga district by the Workington Iron and Steel Company and in the Karekurchi blocks in the Tumkur district by the Peninsular Mineral Company. The total quantities of ore mined and removed were 20,674 tons and 4,599

tons, respectively, as against 25,121 tons and 18,447 tons in 1915-16. The royalty payable to Government on the ore removed was Rs. 2,999.

Chrome.

307. There was an increased demand for chrome ore during the year and the quantity of ore collected and exported was 10,184 tons and 6,465 tons as against 1,376 and 2,196 tons, respectively, in the previous year. The royalty payable to Government is estimated at Rs. 4,804.

Magnesite.

308. The quantity of magnesite mined during the year was 110 tons.

Asbestos.

309. As in the previous year, there was one license current for asbestos over a block near Kabbur in the Hole-Narsipur taluk in the Hassan district, and the output was about 8 tons.

Mica.

310. Four licenses for mica were current during the year as against 7 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 1,631 was realised by the sale of the mica collected.

Antimony.

311. There was one license current for antimony on a block of land near Chikkanahalli in the Chitaldrug district. The Axen Antemony Co. of Bombay, the present licensees, extracted about 135 tons of the mineral during the year.

Corundum.

312. A very small quantity of this mineral was collected during the year but none was sold for want of demand.

Kaolin.

313. Three prospecting licenses were issued during the year for Kaolin in the Bangalore district, 420 tons of crude material were extracted from the Golhalli block and about 92 tons were removed to the "Bangalore Factory" for purposes of local manufacture.

Number of persons employed

314. The number of persons employed in the mining industry during the calendar year 1916 was 26,970 as against 28,023 in 1915. Of these, 25,270 were engaged in gold mines alone as against 27,008 in the previous year.

Accidents.

315. The total number of fatal and serious accidents in the mines reported during the year was 192 as against 276 in 1915. Of these, 54 were fatal, resulting in the death of 93 persons and giving a mortality of 3·45 per mille of the persons employed. Of the total number of accidents, 15 were due to air blasts and quakes involving the loss of 42 lives.

Prosecutions.

316. Seven persons were prosecuted for breach of the Mysore Mines Regulation and rules, and all were convicted. In four cases not resulting in accidents, four persons were prosecuted and convicted for breach of rules. In addition, 20 persons were departmentally punished for less serious offences by fines or by the cancellation or suspension of their certificates.

Certificates for mestries and blasters.

317. During the year, 515 candidates were examined and 501 obtained certificates, 348 as mestris and the rest as blasters.

Geological survey.

318. Owing to the work involved in the arrangement of the geological museum, the holding of the Science Congress meeting and other causes, the survey work of the year was started late in the field season. The country between Narasimhaparvatha and Kollurghat was geologically mapped and samples of iron ore were obtained for analysis. A special investigation was made of the limestone deposits near Voblapur and the country was carefully examined and mapped in detail and was found to be of much economic interest. The unexplored areas of Shikarpur and Sorab taluks were also examined for mineral deposits.

Prospecting and economic enquiries.

319. The special samples of iron ore obtained last year from the Kemmanna gundi ridge were analysed during the year. A number of blocks round Kumsi and Shankargudda of the Shimoga district were examined for manganese and iron. An examination was made of certain limestones, associated with manganese and iron, to see if good material for fluxing and other purposes could be obtained. The schists of the western ghats were examined to ascertain the possible existence of valuable iron ores. Certain samples of Mysore iron ores were sent for experimental tests to the Electric Metals, Limited, London. Special experiments were conducted with a view to the economic utilisation of bauxite; experimental work on this mineral is also being conducted in England by the British Aluminium Company. Field observations and chemical ananlyses have proved that the prospects of finding sufficient quantities of magnesium and high calcium varieties of limestone are good. Efforts were made to obtain all information for the manufacture of the chemical and commercial products of limestones. A preliminary investigation was

made as to the quantities and qualities of magnesite and chrome ores available in the State. Enquiries were made as regards the commercial value of kaolin and a considerable demand for the material was found to exist for the manufacture of fire-bricks and porcelain. Experiments with asbestos obtained in the Hassan district showed that it could be used with success as an insulator and for steam-pipe covering and there is an increasing demand for the mineral. Experiments were conducted at the Indian Institute of Science for the extraction of sodium carbonate from alkaline earth available in the State. The other mineral products that received attention during the year were ochres, graphite, corundum, soapstone, electrolytic alkali and bleach, graphitic material suitable for the paint industry, sulphuric acid and Epsom salt.

The geological museum and library.

320. Collections of representative samples of ores and minerals were analysed and labelled during the year and arranged in accordance with a definite scheme. Valuable information was collected regarding the occurrence of minerals, their character, uses and methods of treatment, and numerous enquiries from the public regarding samples were dealt with. The arrangements of specimens of rocks and minerals made in January 1917 were appreciated by the delegates of the Indian Science Congress, who visited the museum. The library was enlarged by the purchase of 33 books and the receipt of 260 volumes in exchange for the publications of the department.

Laboratory

321. During the year, 20 analyses and assays were made for the department. Of these, 3 were for graphite, 2 for limestone, 1 for chrome ore, 5 for iron, 6 for ochres, 1 for manganese ore, one was for concentrates containing lead, zinc, etc., and one was an analyses of Kolar rock.

Explosives and their inspection.

322. During the year 1916, the number of licenses issued under the Mysore Explosives Regulation was 281 as against 301 in 1915. All the magazines and some of the smaller licensed premises were periodically inspected. Their general upkeep was found to be satisfactory. A case of theft of dynamite and detonators from Belagola Public Works department magazine was reported during the year, and four petty cases of unlawful possession of small quantities of explosives were detected on the Kolar Gold Fields and the 5 persons involved in the offences were convicted.

In addition, 5 persons responsible for two under-ground accidents were prosecuted and convicted for offences under the Explosives Regulation and in other cases departmental action was taken against the persons convicted. In the Mysore district a man who displayed fire works and the man who employed him were prosecuted in connection with an accident, and the former was fined and the latter discharged.

323. Owing to the difficulty and risk of importing explosives under war conditions from the Nobels Explosives Company, Limited, at Ardeer in Scotland as hithertofore for working the mines on the Kolar Gold Fields, a portion of the necessary supply was received from their South African Factory at Moddessfontein to supplement the quantity received from Scotland at irregular intervals.

XI. Public Works (1916-17).

Administrative measures.

324. The Hassan division was transferred from the Southern to the Northern Circle of superintendence. The Public Works Workshop at Bangalore, which was in charge of Mr. V. Rangaswami Iyengar, prior to his appointment as Officiating Director of Industries and Commerce, was placed under his administrative charge subject to the control of Government in the Public Works Department, in order that it might continue to have the benefit of his supervision and direction. A separate sub-division was formed at Mysore for the construction of a marble stone canopy to the statue of His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore.

Grant and outlay.

325. The final grant for the year under all heads amounted to Rs. 67,60,198 of which Rs. 60,54,846 were spent, Rs. 7,05,352 being allowed to lapse. In addition to this expenditure an outlay of Rs. 2,31,496 was incurred from contributions. The total expenditure of the department during the year therefore amounted to Rs. 62,86,342 as against Rs. 66,47,665 in the previous year. The difference is

accounted for by the reduced expenditure on the Krishnarajasagara and allied works. The following statement gives the details under the several fund heads:—

Service heads	Final grant	Outlay	Difference
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Funds	58,58,183	52,74,559	—5,83,624
Irrigation Cess Fund	2,90,000	2,18,463	—71,537
Local Funds General	76,051	89,653	+13,602
District Funds	4,55,059	4,12,316	—42,743
Municipal Funds	.....	.....	.....
Village School Fund	78,304	57,974	—20,330
Palace Fund	2,601	1,881	—720
Total ...	67,60,198	60,54,846	—7,05,352
Contribution ...	.....	2,31,496	.....

The net lapses during the year under all fund heads amounted to Rs. 7,05,352 as against Rs. 2,50,148 in the previous year.

Major Irrigation works.

326. The State expenditure on original works amounted to Rs. 19,44,174 inclusive of the Krishna Sagara works, *viz.*, Rs. 15,71,369 on tanks and Rs. 3,72,805 on channels.

Krishnarajasagara works.

327. In accordance with a widely expressed desire the Cauvery Reservoir was called the Krishnarajasagara so as to be associated with the name of His Highness the Maharaja. The grant for this work for the year amounted to Rs. 18,41,600 and the expenditure during the year to Rs. 16,88,458, excluding establishment and tools and plant charges, Rs. 13,32,062, being spent on tanks, and Rs. 3,56,396 on channels.

The Krishnarajasagara dam made good progress during the year, the height in the centre of the river bed being 60 feet as before but the flanks rising to 90 feet. The storage now effected can maintain a continuous supply of about 14,000 electric H.P. to the Kolar Gold Mines under the first four installations and also protect the hot weather crops under the channels in the tract.

Other items of work done in this connection were the completion of the left bank low level canal and the excavation of the right bank one up to the Mysore-Bangalore Railway line near Naganahalli, the expenditure on this item amounting to Rs. 60,266; completion of the survey for the high level canal for a distance of 27 miles from the Sagara up to the Hulikere-Karighatta range of hills, the expenditure thereon being Rs. 5,471; the practical completion at a cost of Rs. 9,587 of the improvement and extension of the Hemagiri channel; part of the work of improving and extending the Mandagere channel, the amount spent on this item being Rs. 57,929; and the excavation of main and branch channels and the construction of several masonry works for the right bank canal from the Chamaraja anicut, the expenditure on this item being Rs. 2,83,820.

Other works.

328. During the year 141 works of this class were in progress and the expenditure incurred on them was Rs. 2,34,410, the amount spent on tanks being Rs. 2,22,440 and on channels Rs. 11,970. A sum of Rs. 1,86,820 was also spent from the Irrigation Cess Fund, *viz.*, Rs. 95,624 on the repair and maintenance of major tanks and Rs. 91,196 on the maintenance and repairs of river channels in the Mysore and Hassan districts.

Tanks.

329. The construction of the tank across the Vadli stream in Hunsur taluk made good progress; the restoration of Melur tank in the same taluk was nearly completed. Work on the Togadur Kommanakere tank, Nanjangud taluk, the Manchipatna Hutchakere tank, Nagamangala taluk, the new tank across the Maralvadi stream near Mavatur, Kankanhalli taluk, the Bhappanahalli tank, Closepet sub-taluk and the new tank at Nidasale, Kunigal taluk, was retarded by various causes.

Channels.

330. The deep cutting at Koppasage in the construction of the anicut to the Bhrigu river near Halsur was almost completed and the coping to the anicut was in progress; and the construction of revetment to a deviation and to the bund of the Sriramadevar south channel, Hassan district, was carried out.

Minor Irrigation Works.

331. The outlay on original irrigation minor works amounted to Rs. 21,306, of which a sum of Rs. 16,867 was spent on tanks and Rs. 4,439 on channels.

Under the minor tanks restoration scheme the revenue department spent a sum of Rs. 76,440 during the year.

Civil works. Buildings.

332. The outlay from State funds on original works amounted to Rs. 8,63,989, including a sum of Rs. 1,983 spent by civil officers on petty works. Its distribution by departments was as follows:—Administration Rs. 60,807; Land Revenue Rs. 60,190; Excise Rs. 6,220; Education Rs. 2,79,948; Law and Justice Rs. 10,635; Jails Rs. 8,951; Police Rs. 64,027; Medical Rs. 92,155; Forest Rs. 438; Religious Rs. 325; Minor departments Rs. 404; and Miscellaneous Rs. 2,79,889.

333. The following were the more important works in progress during the year.

Bangalore district.—The extension of the Public Offices, construction of an additional building for the Public Offices and extension of the Revenue Survey Office Building, some additional items of work to the new High School Building, construction of the new Girls' School and of the Technological Institute, and the improvement of the Public Works Workshop and stores, all at Bangalore.

Mysore district.—Construction of the University buildings, of open work sheds in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, and of the Krishnaraja Hospital at Mysore, the execution of certain repairs and the construction of a residential block and a new office block in the Palace at Mysore, construction of a travellers' bungalow, of a new building for Indian Guests' quarters, and of quarters for the members of the Representative Assembly at Mysore; and improvements to the north and south gates of the fort at Mysore, and the improvement of the Taluk Cutcherry at Nanjangud.

Hassan district.—Construction of the new High School at Hassan.

Kolar district.—Construction of the new Taluk Cutchery at Sidlaghatta and of the quarters for Police constables at Nandidrug, Kolar Gold Fields.

Kadur district.—Construction of the new Taluk Cutcherry at Chikmagalur.

The expenditure on repairs to civil buildings amounted to Rs. 2,01,966 including Rs. 16,781 spent by civil officers on petty repairs to buildings under their charge.

Under the Village School Fund an expenditure of Rs. 57,974 was incurred on the construction and repair of village elementary school buildings.

Communications.

334. The State expenditure on original works under communications amounted to Rs. 71,729 of which 41,682 were spent on roads, Rs. 7,554 on boat-bridges and ferries, Rs. 14,590 on accommodation for travellers, and Rs. 7,903 on telephone lines. Important among the road works were the widening to road-width of the bridlepath on the Talguppa-Aralgode extension between Hiddense and the ghat-head in Shimoga district, and the part-metalling of the Chikmagalur-Tarikere road, Kadur district. The reconstruction of the Bangalore-Mysore Telephone line along the Cauvery Power transmission line *via* Sivasamudram was carried out by the Electrical department and made fair progress during the year. On repairs to communications there was an expenditure of Rs. 5,47,649, the amount spent on roads being Rs. 5,28,983. The total length of the State roads maintained during the year was 1,984 miles, of which 1,968 miles were metalled. The average cost of maintaining the roads during the year was Rs. 267 per mile.

335. A sum of Rs. 89,653, an excess of Rs. 13,602 over the sanctioned grant, was spent on communications from Local Funds General. The more important works were the bridges across the Bhrigu river on the Hunsur-Begur road Mysore district, across the Thungabhadra River at Honnali, and three bridges on the Tirthahalli-Hulikal road. Also, are expenditure of Rs. 60,732 on original works and of Rs. 2,88,764 on repairs to communications was incurred from District Funds. The total length of District Fund roads maintained by the Public Works department was 3,524 miles, of which 1,769 were metalled. The average cost of maintenance was Rs. 80 per mile.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

336. The outlay on original works under this head amounted to Rs. 2,57,086. Of this, a sum of Rs. 18,809 was spent on the improvement of towns, Rs. 11,380 on sewerage and drainage, Rs. 2,18,039 on water-supply and Rs. 8,858 on miscellaneous.

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items. The more important of the works were the laying out of the northern extension of Malleswaram, Bangalore City, and the improvement of the sanitary condition of Hiriyur town, the drainage of Sankarpur extension in Bangalore city, improving the supply of water to high-level bungalows and mansions in Mysore city, and the acquisition of lands for the extension of the Cubbon Park at Bangalore.

337. The expenditure on works other than original, amounted to Rs. 1,78,378, of which a sum of Rs. 1,78,183 was spent on the maintenance of water-supply works, most of it on the Chamrajendra water works at Bangalore, the Vani Vilas water works at Mysore, and the Kolar Gold Field water works.

338. The Chamrajendra water works supplied to the city of Bangalore 346,441,030 gallons of water from the Durbar pumps and about 7,821,970 gallons of water purchased from the Civil and Military Station during the summer, to supplement the quantity pumped by the Durbar pumps. The total consumption in the city averaged a daily consumption of 970,584 gallons or about 11 gallons per head of population. During the year, 259 new house-service connections were given, bringing the total number of such connections at the end of June 1917 to 1,857. The total charges on these works amounted to Rs. 1,13,990. The expenditure on the Vani Vilas works at Mysore amounted to Rs. 60,826. The motors pumped 369,519,000 gallons of water during the year, which represents an average of 1,012,380 gallons per day or 14 gallons per head of population. There were 94 fresh house-service connections, making a total at the end of the year of 1,257. The cost of maintaining the Kolar Gold Field water works amounted to Rs. 95,389. The total quantity of water supplied during the year was 434,000,000 gallons. The gross revenue realised during the year from the scheme amounted to Rs. 1,75,638, the net revenue being Rs. 88,249.

Military works.

339. An outlay of Rs. 35,277 was incurred on original military works during the year, the more important of them being the construction of permanent structures for accommodating half a squadron of horses, etc., of the Mysore Horse at Waddarpalya, Mysore, the construction of Barr Sepoys' huts and officers' quarters at Bangalore and Barr lines at Tumkur. An expenditure of Rs. 6,383 was also incurred on repairs to military works, the bulk of it by the military department on petty repairs and a small sum by the Public Works department in repairing the Barr lines at Chitaldrug.

Contribution works.

340. Works carried out by the Public Works department with the aid of funds from sources other than those specified in the Public Works budget are classed under this head. The total outlay from contributions amounted to Rs. 2,31,496. Of this, a sum of Rs. 2,24,675 was spent on works and repairs, *viz.*, Rs. 39,440 under irrigation, Rs. 17,366 under civil buildings, Rs. 6,273 under communications, and Rs. 1,61,596 under miscellaneous public improvements. The civil buildings dealt with belonged to the muzrai department or were of a charitable or private character. Important among those dealt with during the year were the Daly Memorial Hall at Bangalore, and the Sri Krishna Raja Wodeyar Town Hall at Tumkur. Under the miscellaneous public improvements effected from this source come the water-supply of Davangere town, the Nanjangud town water-supply scheme, and the improvement of the water-supply of Shimoga town. The Davangere water-supply works were completed during the year, and formally opened on 2nd April 1917 by the Yuvaraja and named after him.

Establishment and Tools and Plant.

341. The charges under "Establishment" amounted to Rs. 10,24,503 against a modified grant of Rs. 10,68,900 resulting in a saving of Rs. 44,397. The proportion of these charges to total expenditure on works and repairs under all funds amounted to nearly 20 per cent. The expenditure incurred on tools and plant amounted to Rs. 79,980 against a modified grant of Rs. 1,26,424.

General.

342. Early in January 1917, a scheme for developing the cultivation of sugar-cane and other hot-weather crops below the Krishnarajasagara was sanctioned by Government, and the block system introduced under four channels. On account of objections received from some landlords, including absentees and inamdars, a special committee was formed to enquire into and submit a report on their representations.

A Village Tank Manual was compiled and published in English. A Kannada translation of the manual was in the press.

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The Superintending Engineers and Divisional officers made a good number of inspections. The Chief Engineer inspected 3 offices, and 1,669 miles of road.

XII. The Electrical Department (1916-17).

Grant and outlay.

343. The total modified grant for 1916-17 was Rs. 17,66,800 and the actual outlay was Rs. 17,28,771. This outlay was made up of Rs. 14,54,278 on account of capital and revenue expenses and Rs. 2,74,493 for Fifth Installation, resulting in a net lapse of Rs. 38,029. A sum of Rs. 5,35,435 was credited to the estimate sanctioned for the Fourth Installation against a sum of Rs. 5,25,000 shown in the Budget and a sum of Rs. 2,379 to the Tramway Scheme. There was thus a net lapse of Rs. 50,843 due to various causes such as late sanction of estimates, and the difficulty of getting labour due to the spread of epidemic diseases in the villages adjoining Sivasamudram.

Capital works.

344. During the year, the outlay on capital works, excluding the outlay on the Fifth Installation, was Rs. 5,91,651 as against Rs. 2,40,468 in 1915-16. The most important works that were completed during the year were :—(1) grounding the Kolar Transmission Lines, (2) the extension of the Section House at Kankanhalli, (3) constructing cooly blocks and a musafirkhana at Sivasamudram, (4) extending the interior power and lighting at the Bangalore City, Bangalore Civil and Military Station and Mysore City Sections and (5) increasing the capacity of the sub-station at Mysore. Those in progress were :—(1) installing telephone service from Sivasamudram to head-works, Dhanagere and Madhavamantri anicuts and transformers in the section house at Kankanhalli, (2) constructing Operator's quarters at Sivasamudram, (3) extending the power lines from "A" Station to the Maharaja Mills at Bangalore and (4) installing 400 additional lights in Mysore City. In connection with the Fourth Installation, the construction of Operators' quarters at the Kolar Gold Fields was completed. As regards the Fifth Installation, the turbine and generator were installed during the year and foundation was laid on the hill-side for various thrust blocks. The erection of penstocks was in hand.

Contributions.

345. In addition to the outlay of Rs. 11,90,957 on the works of this department, a sum of Rs. 95,086 was expended on works of the Public Works and Civil departments and on municipal and private works.

Revenue expenditure.

346. The Revenue expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,36,803 including Rs. 3,82,529 set apart for depreciation and Rs. 1,10,279 on suspense account against the grant of Rs. 9,03,800. Deducting these, and also a sum of Rs. 20,000 on account of direction, accounts, etc., the actual working expenses were only Rs. 4,44,553 or about 17·72 per cent of the gross revenue earned during the year.

Power and plant.

347. The total quantity of power generated at Sivasamudram during the year was 89,369,500 units as against 90,392,109 units in the previous year. Of the power generated 78,825,641 units were supplied to the mining companies at the Kolar Gold Fields, 7,468,060 units to Bangalore City and 3,075,799 units to Mysore City. Out of the power supplied to Bangalore City, 1,197,896 units were sold to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, so that the net power utilised in the Bangalore City was 6,290,164 units. The usual repairs necessary for the up-keep of plant at the several stations were attended to. Such of the parts as were worn out were replaced. The coils of a main transformer at Sivasamudram and of another at Kolar Gold Fields were burnt out and replaced by new sets. Lightning arrestors were installed on all the current transformers. Aluminium cell arrestors were erected at Kankanhalli and Sarjapur for the Kolar lines and at Kankanhalli for the Bangalore lines. The additional bank of 3·375 K. W. air blast transformer was temporarily installed in the "A" Station at Bangalore, and additional 75 K. W. motor generator set and three 125 K. W. oil-cooled transformers were installed at Mysore.

Lighting and power installations.

348. At the end of the year under report, there were 90 power service installations in all exclusive of those at the mining companies in the Kolar Gold Fields as against 71 in the previous year. Of these, 48 were in Bangalore City, 24 in Mysore City, 17 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and 1 in the Kolar Gold Fields. The total number of lighting installations was 6,573 as against 5,958 in 1915-16, of which 3,609 were street-lighting and 3,044 were interior lighting installations. Of the former, 1,425 were in Bangalore City, 1,074 in Mysore City

1,030 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and 150 in the Kolar Gold Fields. Of the latter 1,162 were in Bangalore City, 466 in Mysore City and 1,416 in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore. On account of the reduction in the rate for power supplied to small industries to one anna per unit on the actual quantity of power consumed, there were 25 additional power installations in Bangalore City and in the Civil and Military Station, and 6 in Mysore City.

Revenue.

349. Including the arrears outstanding at the close of the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 4,31,346, the total demand for the year 1916-17 was 29,36,651 and the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 23,20,658, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,15,993.

Financial results.

350. The aggregate outlay on the Cauvery Power Scheme from the beginning to the close of 1916 was Rs. 1,10,77,099 including the outlay on the IV and V installations. The gross earnings from the scheme amounted to Rs. 2,60,83,616. Of this, a sum of Rs. 7,54,394 represented the interest charged at 4 per cent on the depreciation fund deposited with Government. Deducting from these gross earnings, a sum of Rs. 1,28,23,986 of which Rs. 49,44,474 represented the working expenses, Rs. 38,25,585 depreciation fund set apart and Rs. 40,53,927 the interest at 4 per cent on capital outlay—the net profit realized from the scheme for the 15 years was Rs. 1,32,59,630 or an average of Rs. 8,83,975 per year. Deducting again from the net profit, Rs. 6,78,315, the share of revenue transferred to Krishnarajasagara Works from 16th July 1915, the net surplus is Rs. 1,25,81,315 apart from the depreciation fund.

Interruptions.

351. During the year, there were 252 interruptions to the service as against 268 in 1915-16. Of these, 11 were due to lightning, 14 to interference, 21 to line trouble, 9 to generation station trouble, 42 to receiving station trouble, and 155 to unknown causes. In addition to these, there were 14 pre-arranged shut-downs on account of repairs and alterations at the generating and receiving stations. The notable feature of the year is the reduction in the average time of all interruptions from 24 minutes to 6 minutes each.

Accidents.

352. There were seven accidents during the year, of which two were minor accidents at Mysore, one on the transmission line and one in Bangalore and the remaining three were fatal and were due to inadvertent touching of the wires.

Maintenance of channels and river conditions

353. During the dry season, silt in the foreby was removed as usual. All check drains and revetting, etc., were maintained in a satisfactory condition. All the roads within the bluff limits were maintained in good order. Water having been stored in the Krishnarajasagara, the water-supply required to meet the demand of the Power Scheme during the low water period was regulated by letting down water from the reservoir into the river.

XIII. Railways (1916-17).

General.

354. The Railway Committee, appointed to advise Government in matters relating to railway administration, met six times during the year, and dealt with some important questions engaging the attention of the department. During the year it was decided that a continuous policy of railway development should be pursued in the State till all the required lines were constructed, and that a sum ranging from 15 to 20 lakhs of rupees should be allotted to this purpose annually according to necessity.

Open lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Co.

355. The length of the State open lines worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*,

Broad Gauge	...	9·88 miles
Metre Gauge	...	401·35 miles
Total	...	411·23 miles

Aided lines worked by the State.

356. The construction of the line from Chintamani to Chikballapur, a distance of 23·27 miles, was completed during the year, and the section was opened for all kinds of traffic from the 8th November 1916. The whole length of the line from Bowringpet to Chikballapur, a distance of 63·98 miles, is now called the "Kolar District Railways," and the cost is borne in equal proportion by the State and the District Board, as the latter was not able to raise the entire capital required for the work. The gross earnings of the section from Bowringpet to Chikballapur during

the year amounted to Rs. 1,19,855 and the expenses to Rs. 1,15,429 or 96·31 per cent of the former, leaving a net earning of Rs. 4,426 which represents a return of ·24 per cent on the capital outlay up to the end of the year.

Lines under construction.

357. The construction of the Mysore-Arsikere Railway, 102·95 miles in length was nearing completion.

The Bangalore-Chikballapur Light Railway.

358. The Government undertook the construction of this line on behalf of the Company and started work in March 1913. As the Company could not raise the entire capital required, the Government undertook to advance a portion of the capital as joint owners of the railway with the option to the Company to pay back the amount later on. The line between Yeswanthapur and Chikballapur, a distance of 35·45 miles, was opened for all kinds of traffic on 1st February 1917. The line between Yeswanthapur and Bangalore a distance of 3·5 miles was under construction by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, and the section is expected to be opened for traffic from 1st January 1918. The total capital outlay incurred on the line up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 10,66,889 and the gross earnings to Rs. 74,222. The working expenses during the year amounted to Rs. 64,728 leaving a balance of Rs. 9,494 as profit, which represents a percentage of ·87 on the capital outlay up to the end of the year.

The Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway.

359. The Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway is entirely financed and worked by the State. The project was originally intended to carry forest produce, but was subsequently developed into a scheme for a tramway to carry all classes of traffic, including passengers. The line, 26·60 miles in length, was opened for all kinds of traffic on 15th May 1917. The total outlay on the scheme up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 2,98,767.

Surveys and new projects.

360. Project estimate for the extension of the Birur-Shimoga Railway from Shimoga to Arasalu, 26·8 miles in length, was prepared during the year. This extension forms the first section of the proposed through line to Bhatkal. The section from Arasalu has been surveyed 5 miles beyond Ananthapur and up to the head of the ghaut commencing 4 miles from Talguppe. Detailed surveys for the Mysore-Coorg Railway, 30 miles in length, were completed, and project estimates are under preparation. The field work in connection with the Tumkur-Sira Railway survey was completed and it is proposed to continue the survey of this line to Chitaldrug and to Challakere. The proposed Kakankote-Mysore tramway was abandoned and the survey of a portion of the proposed metre gauge railway to connect Nanjangud and Kakankote was completed during the year. Detailed estimates for constructing a tramway from Tadasa to Hebbe were prepared; the survey of the tramway line from Narasimharajapura to Hariharpur was completed and the project estimates are under preparation. In connection with the development of the iron and steel industry in the Shimoga district, surveys for forest tramways between Chikkagrahar-Narasimharajapura-Benkipur and Kemmangundi-Benkipur were completed during the year and the project estimates for these lines are under preparation.

Receipts.

361. The gross receipts from the railways owned by the State and worked by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company amounted to Rs. 39,46,619 as against Rs. 38,61,625 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 84,994, due to larger movements of food grains and to a general improvement in passenger traffic. The working expenses during the year amounted to Rs. 20,54,128 or 52·05 per cent of the gross receipts as against Rs. 20,54,574 or 53·20 per cent in 1915-16. The net earnings amounted to Rs. 18,92,491 as against Rs. 18,07,051 in 1915-16, thus giving a return of 7·35 per cent on the capital outlay as against 7·06 per cent in the preceding year.

Expenditure and general results.

362. The total outlay up to the end of June 1917 on these lines was Rs. 2,57,40,129. Deducting a twentieth share of the surplus profits payable to the working agency, *viz.*, Rs. 90,018 and also the guaranteed interest of Rs. 10,84,641 on the capital provided both by the Company and the State after the year 1907, the net profit to the State during the year was 7,17,832 as against Rs. 6,35,141 in the previous year.

Capital outlay on lines under construction and on surveys.

363. The amount of capital expenditure incurred on railway construction during the year on State lines was Rs. 16,89,460, the amount spent on surveys being Rs. 77,458.

Accidents.

364. During the year under report there were on the lines worked by the State as well as by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, 32

accidents to persons, 28 derailments, 39 engine failures and 190 other accidents of a minor character.

XIV. Post and Telegraph Offices (1916-17).

365. Postal and Telegraph arrangements in the State are under the control of the Imperial Post and Telegraph Departments of the Government of India. Excluding the offices situated in the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, the number of post offices in the State at the beginning of the year was 400. No new office was opened nor was any existing office abolished during the year. There were 4 head offices, 102 sub-offices and 294 branch offices. Of the 400 offices, 57 were combined post and telegraph offices, 4 head offices and 53 sub-offices. There were no exclusively telegraph offices at work during the year under report.

Post and telegraph offices.

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CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I. Revenue and Finance (1916-17).

NOTE.—*The figures in this section and in Appendix XXII for 1916-17 are based on Comptroller's report and differ in some cases from the figures appearing in the rest of this report which are based on the departmental reports.*

Cash balance.

366. The cash balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 82,05,714 as against Rs. 72,26,539 in 1915-16.

Demand.

367. The outstanding arrears on the 1st July 1916 amounted to Rs. 34,71,997 as against Rs. 29,00,503 on the 1st July 1915. The demand for the year was Rs. 3,03,72,131 as against Rs. 2,86,13,212 in 1915-16. The total demand including arrears thus amounted to Rs. 3,38,44,128. Deducting the amount of Rs. 2,97,264 remitted during the year the net demand was Rs. 3,35,46,864 as against Rs. 3,14,63,038 in 1915-16.

Collection.

368. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 3,01,37,458 as against Rs. 2,76,32,088 in the previous year. Including credits under debt heads the total receipts during the year were Rs. 5,34,59,806 as against Rs. 4,20,04,415 in 1915-16.

Arrears remaining uncollected.

369. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 34,09,406 as against Rs. 34,71,997 in 1915-16.

Variations under receipts.

370. The particulars of demand, collection and balance, under the several revenue heads, and receipts under debt heads, are given in Appendix XXII.

371. The noticeable increases and decreases in receipts under the revenue heads are explained below:—

Receipts.

Land Revenue.—Increase, Rs. 3,88,630. It was mainly due to the collection of arrears of previous years.

Mining Royalty and Leases.—Decrease, Rs. 2,38,230. Owing to the fact that communication with England now take a longer time than before some of the mining companies paid royalty due for only 11 months of the year. This accounts chiefly for the decrease under this head.

Forest Revenue.—Increase, Rs. 12,23,211. Sandalwood alone accounts for an increase of about 11 lakhs due to the favourable prices realised on the sales for the year. Owing to high prices realised for tanning barks, etc., there was also an improvement of Rs. 2,33,169 under Miscellaneous Receipts. These increases were to some extent counterbalanced by a fall under "Timber" due to the fact that no supply of sleepers to railways was made during the year as in the previous years.

Excise Revenue.—Increase, Rs. 2,62,398. There has been substantial growth in this revenue during the year under all the heads. Country spirit license fee, including toddy has contributed an increase of Rs. 1,87,458 due to good seasons and consequent increase in consumption. Under duty on sale of ganja there was an increase of Rs. 34,801. The increase under Miscellaneous was from gain on sale of ganja and opium.

Stamp Revenue.—Increase, Rs. 51,608. Under "Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped" there was an increase of Rs. 41,698 over the realisations of 1915-16 and under "Sale proceeds of general and other stamps" the increase was Rs. 29,990. Against these increases, there was a fall of Rs. 20,615 in the receipts from sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed Court Fee Stamps.

Law and Justice.—Decrease, Rs. 9,677. The decrease was chiefly owing to a fall under other fees, forfeitures and fines.

Miscellaneous other Receipts.—Increase, Rs. 60,414. This increase was due to improvements under all the heads except Army receipts, under which there was a fall of Rs. 21,257 due to the fact that the realisations from sale of cast horses and ponies and the hire of transport ponies were less. The noticeable improvements were under Mohatarfa in rural tracts, Registration receipts, other departmental

receipts and Miscellaneous receipts. Collection of previous years' arrears of Mohatarfa Revenue and higher value realised on sales of sites in Malleswaram and Basavangudi extensions of Bangalore account for increases under these heads.

Miscellaneous Extraordinary Receipts.—Increase, Rs. 8,76,786. There were two important variations under this head. There was an increase of Rs. 8,92,155 under Surplus Revenue of the Bangalore Assigned Tract as the pro-forma account of revenue due from 1910-11 to end of 1915-16 was finally settled during the year and the entire amount due to end of that year was received. There was a fall of Rs. 2,41,369 under Interest on Government Securities due to the fact that interest amounting to about 3 lakhs due on the 30th June 1917 was not realised till after the close of the year. But this fall was counterbalanced by increases under interest on khists due to larger collection of arrears, sale proceeds of water on the Kolar Gold Fields and other Miscellaneous receipts.

Commercial Services.—Decrease, Rs. 2,09,770. The increase under Cauvery Power Scheme was chiefly due to additional power supplied to the Gold Mines. The income under Krishnarajasagara, Works is the Electrical Revenue of the Reservoir. The minus figure under Sandal Oil Factory represents the excess of Working Expenses over gross receipts and this result was due to a large quantity of oil produced remaining in transit owing to delays in consignments reaching London.

Debt Heads.—Increase, Rs. 89,50,021. This increase was chiefly on account of the reserves set apart under the new arrangements. These reserves aggregated to Rs. 40,08,869, out of which a sum of Rs. 4,45,715 was utilized for expenditure during the year. There were also increases under Deposits on account of sandalwood sales; under Advances, to adjustment of advances on account of Sandal Oil Factory; and other items, owing to the credit of about 10 lakhs with the Accountant-General, Madras, on account of the surplus revenue of the Bangalore Assigned Tract.

Expenditure.

372. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure of the year under service heads amounted to Rs. 3,43,08,165 as against Rs. 274,54,487 in the previous year. The total disbursements under both service and debt heads amounted to Rs. 550,47,335 as against Rs. 410,25,240 in the previous year.

Variations under expenditure.

373. The noticeable increases and decreases under Service heads are explained below.—

Refunds.—Decrease, Rs. 63,795. Owing to resettlement operations under which the Irrigation Cess, merged in Land Revenue under previous settlements, is separately levied and collected, the grant of annual refunds to the Irrigation Cess Fund on this account was less during the year. The Registration and Surcharge Fees on arrack shops in the Mysore and Bangalore City Municipalities paid to them during the year aggregated only to Rs. 10,344 as against Rs. 40,129 paid in the previous year for the 3 years ending 1915-16.

Revenue Collection Charges.—Increase, Rs. 19,082. The increase is chiefly on account of expenditure of Rs. 30,050 incurred during the year for purchasing water-marked paper for the manufacture of stamps, there being no such expenditure in the previous year. This increase was partly counterbalanced by a decrease in Land Revenue Collection charges as the remuneration paid to shanbhogs and patels during the year did not include any large payments on account of arrears as in the previous year.

Administration.—Increase, Rs. 5,28,422. The noticeable variations which contributed to this increase were those under—

(1) *General Administration.*—Due to the leave allowances of one of the Members of Council, the appointment of a new member on higher emoluments and the appointment of two additional Secretaries and an Assistant Secretary in the General and Revenue Secretariat.

(2) *Land Revenue Administration.*—Due to the employment of officers on higher salary in the department and the replacement of sheikdars of the old scale by those of the new scale and also to increase in the travelling allowance charges of the department.

(3) *Stationery and Press Charges.*—On account of higher rates of articles of stationery and the purchase of some new machinery for the Press.

(4) *Army.*—On account of arrears of salary paid to Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers and increase in Field Service Charges.

There were other increases under other heads on account of the appointment of a Special Financial Officer for the inspection of the Mysore Accounts Department, increase in the cost of carrying liquor from Distillery to Bonded Warehouse in the Excise Department, increased outlay on Communications and Buildings and also for sowing, planting and protection in the Forest Department, larger outlay on purchase of raw materials for Jails and extra expenditure in the Survey Department on account of resettlement operations.

Public Instruction.—Increase, Rs. 9,00,419. Under this head the increase was chiefly in connection with the Mysore University started in the year under report and the expansion of Primary Education. There was a general rise in the scale of expenditure under some other heads also due to the increased activities of the Education Department.

Medical Charges.—Increase, Rs. 87,074. The increase was chiefly on account of initial equipment and increased cost of the New General Hospital at Mysore and larger expenditure on purchase of medicines.

Commercial Services.—Increase, Rs. 1,38,732. This increase is the net result of an excess of Rs. 6,40,193 under Railways and of Rs. 2,94,551 on account of Other Works, the outlay shown under which is almost entirely on account of the Sandal Oil Factories, and a decrease of Rs. 7,96,223 under Cauvery Power Scheme and Krishnarajasagara Works. The increase under Railways is explained by the fact that while there was a credit of a little over two lakhs from the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company on account of Stores balance and repayment of advance in 1915-16, there was a debit of over 1½ lakhs on this account during 1916-17. As the lines under construction, *viz.*, the Mysore-Arsikere Railway and the Kolar District Board Railways and the Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway were pushed on to completion, there was also a larger outlay on these lines than in the previous year. The decrease under Cauvery Power Scheme and Krishnarajasagara Works was due to larger outlay in 1915-16 on the IV Installation and the Reservoir for completing the works necessary for supply of additional power to the Gold Mines.

Public Works.—Increase, Rs. 11,03,316. This increase was chiefly on account of the reserve of Rs. 5,00,000 for Irrigation Capital Expenditure in accordance with the new financial arrangements and also on account of the larger outlay on Civil Buildings—both original works and repairs.

Miscellaneous.—Increase, Rs. 41,17,787. The large increase under this head was chiefly on account of the following reserves set apart during the year in accordance with the new financial arrangements introduced from the year under report:—

	Rs.
Interest on capital expenditure	9,00,000
Non-recurring expenditure	3,50,000
Mining Revenue Capitalisation Fund	9,26,996
Sinking Fund for Loans	3,33,334
Famine Insurance	5,00,000
Total ...	30,10,330

The reserves included in the previous year aggregated only to Rs. 3,33,333. A sum of Rs. 10,00,000 was also paid on account of His Highness's contribution to the Indian War Fund. There were other small increases under Mines charges, Economic Conference, Co-operative Societies Department, Grants for Public Improvements and Interest Charges due to larger balances held on account of State Provident Funds, State Life Insurance Fund and to the adjustment of a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 on account of interest on Famine Insurance Fund.

Debt Heads.—Increase, Rs. 71,68,417. This was under all heads except Savings Banks. Investment Account explains an excess of about 15 lakhs out of the above increase. The transactions of the Sandal Oil Factory and other industrial concerns which pass in the accounts in the first instance through an Advance head

before adjustment to the Final head principally account for the increase under Advances. The increase under Deposits follows the increase on the Receipt side.

374. The cash balance at the close of the year was Rs. 66,18,185 of which Rs. 52,09,885 were in the public treasuries, Rs. 8,73,427 in the Bank of Madras, Rs. 32,019 in the Bank of Mysore and Rs. 5,02,854 with Messrs. Coutts and Co., London. Cash balance.

375. The total investments at the end of the year aggregated to Rs. 2,94,63,005 of which the nominal value of the Government of India rupee securities was Rs. 1,89,84,500. Invested surplus.

376. The main items of indebtedness were :— Indebtedness.

(1) *The Mysore Railway Debenture Loan of 20 lakhs of rupees.*—As no amount was paid during the year towards the liquidation of this loan, the balance which remained unclaimed at the close of the year was the same as at the beginning, *viz.*, Rs. 33,000.

(2) *The Southern Mahratta Railway Loan of £1,200,000 sterling.*—The amount at the credit of the sinking fund on 31st March 1916 was Rs. 93,64,523 and the nominal value of the Government of India securities of the fund stood at Rs. 93,72,600.

(3) *Government Savings Bank Deposits.*—The opening balance on 1st July 1916 was Rs. 65,00,276 and the amounts deposited, revived from dead accounts, credited towards interest for 1916-17, withdrawn and transferred to dead accounts, were respectively Rs. 33,51,318, Rs. 3,068, Rs. 2,29,742, Rs. 38,33,870 and Rs. 18,063. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 62,32,472.

(4) *The four per cent loan of Rs. 20 lakhs.*—To the credit of the sinking fund that has been formed for the redemption of the loan raised in August 1906 for financing the Cauvery Power Scheme, there stood on the 30th June 1917, a sum of Rs. 16,66,666.

II. Excise (1916-17).

377. During the year, a reserve staff consisting of an Excise Inspector, two Assistant Inspectors, one Sub-Inspector and eight peons was sanctioned for a period of one year from 1st October 1916, in lieu of the detective staff, and the head-quarter Assistant Commissioner was placed in charge of it. Administrative measures.

The strength of the arrack issued for consumption was reduced from 25° U. P. to 30° U. P.

The issue price of opium to shop-keepers was raised from Rs. 37-8-0 to Rs. 41-8-0 per seer of 80 tolas.

The duty on special liquors of 20° U. P. was enhanced from Rs. 5-4-0 to Rs. 6-0-0 per gallon and the price to be paid by licensees of shops on account of manufacturing and transport charges enhanced for all kinds of spirits except molasses arrack.

The license fees on foreign liquor shops were enhanced by 25 per cent. The power to sanction the annual toddy refund bills of privileged inamdars was delegated to the Excise Commissioner in Mysore and modified rules relating to this question were issued in December 1916.

The contract distillery system continued to be in force during the year.

378. The quantity of spirits manufactured during the year amounted to 508,296 gallons 14 drams. Inclusive of the opening balance of 21,243 gallons 25 drams at the beginning of the year, the total stock available for issue was 529,539 gallons 39 drams. The actual quantity issued out of the distillery, inclusive of the issues to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, amounted to 506,771 gallons 25 drams, leaving a balance of 22,768 gallons 14 drams at the end of the year. The wastage amounted to 3,189 gallons 9 drams. The quantity issued to the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, during the year was 62,508 gallons 1 dram of 30° U. P., besides 5,232 gallons of rum and 80 gallons of rectified spirits as against 72,633 gallons 18 drams of 25° U. P., 1,455 gallons 12 drams of 30° U. P. of ordinary spirits, 112 gallons of rectified spirits and 1,552 gallons of rum, respectively, in the previous year. Distillery. Manufacture and stock.

Bonded depots and arrack shops

379. The number of bonded depôts in the State was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 69, as, against the bonded depôt at Krishnarajapur which was closed, a new one was opened at Gundlupet. There were 731 arrack shops as against 738 in the previous year.

Consumption of arrack.

380. The consumption of arrack during the year amounted to 419,685 gallons as against 383,145 in the previous year, showing an increase of 36,540 gallons. The increase in consumption is attributable to the reduced strength of the spirit, the favourable seasonal conditions and the enhancement of the retail rate of toddy in Bangalore city and of arrack in the surrounding Civil and Military Station shops.

Incidence of consumption.

381. The incidence of the consumption of arrack in the State as a whole was 3·79 drams per head of population as against 3·42 drams in the previous year. In the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Fields the incidence per head of population was 50·2 drams, 17·9 drams, and one gallon, as against 42·9, 17·4 and 48·9 drams in 1915-16.

Foreign liquor.

382. The number of foreign liquor shops in the State was 27 as against 26 in the previous year and the number of long term retail licenses issued was 38 as against 37. There was a further reduction in the consumption of foreign liquor from 29,991 gallons 34 drams in 1915-16 to 24,762 gallons during the year under report.

Date toddy.

383. The number of date toddy shops licensed during the year was 2,479 as against 2,514 in 1915-16. The number of trees tapped within the State for the supply of toddy to these shops was 384,482 date and 8,820 cocoanut trees as against 396,014 date, 8,747 cocoanut and 8 palm trees in the previous year; and outside the State, *i.e.*, in British territory 17,433 date, 7,201 cocoanut and 60 palm trees as against 14,932 date and 5,225 cocoanut trees in 1915-16.

The percentage of Government trees to the total number of trees tapped was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 62·3. The number of trees tapped within the State for British Indian shops was 14,559 date and 878 cocoanut trees.

Bagani toddy.

384. The number of bagani toddy shops licensed during the year was 584 as against 612 in 1915-16. The number of bagani trees tapped during the year was 13,719 as against 16,668 in 1915-16, showing a decrease of 2,949 trees.

Country malt liquors, beer.

385. As in the previous year, there were two beer taverns on the Kolar Gold Fields area, one being exclusively for the sale of English draught beer and the other for the sale of country beer, and three bottled beer shops, one in each of the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and one in the Kolar Gold Fields. Inclusive of 30,503 gallons consumed in the military beer canteens, the total quantity of country beer consumed in the State during the year amounted to 47,932 as against 25,014 gallons in the previous year.

Akkibhoja.

386. The number of akkibhoja shops remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 35, all of them being located in the Shimoga District.

Intoxicating drugs, ganja.

387. The number of shops licensed during the year for the sale of ganja was 257 as against 258 in 1915-16. The quantity consumed was 10,430 as against 9,610 seers in the previous year.

Opium.

388. The opium required for consumption in the State was, as usual, obtained from the Madras store-house. The number of shops licensed during the year was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 110, and the quantity consumed was 1,706 seers and 79 tolas as against 1,308 seers 33 tolas in 1915-16.

Incidence in respect of the number of shops.

389. The total number of shops for the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs was 4,250 as against 4,318 in the previous year. There was on an average one shop for every 3·95 villages and every 1,333 persons as against one shop for every 3·87 villages and every 1,321 persons in the previous year.

Financial results.

390. The gross demand for the year under all heads of excise revenue, including the arrears of previous years, amounted to Rs. 64,00,526 as against Rs. 60,37,982 in the previous year. Inclusive of the gain on the sale of opium, the proportionate cost of the Central Distillery establishment recovered from the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, and certain other miscellaneous items, the total demand was Rs. 64,87,345 as against Rs. 60,75,964 in 1915-16. A sum of Rs. 31,136 was remitted as against Rs. 2,172 in the previous year and the total collections during the year amounted to Rs. 62,95,365, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,60,844 as against Rs. 1,64,495 in 1915-16. The percentage of collection under total demand

was 97·5 as against 97·2 in the previous year. Excluding from the gross collection the amount of local cess, railway cess, and tree rent credited to other departments, as well as the amount paid to inamdars on account of the excise revenue from toddy of their villages, the net excise revenue for the year was Rs. 58,29,348 as against Rs. 55,45,208 in the previous year.

Incidence of excise revenue.

391. The incidence of excise revenue per head of population was Rs. 1-1-8 as against Rs. 1-0-5 in 1915-16. The incidence under the several heads of arrack, toddy, ganja and opium was Re. 0-8-1, Re. 0-8-7, Re. 0-0-7·8 and Re. 0-0-2·6, respectively, as against Re. 0-7-5, Re. 0-8-2, Re. 0-0-7·1 and Re. 0-0-2, respectively in the previous year.

Expenditure.

392. The total expenditure on all heads amounted to Rs. 3,47,097 as against Rs. 3,36,826 in the previous year, or 5·5 per cent of the total gross receipts as against 5·6 per cent in 1915-16.

Surplus.

393. The surplus revenue of the year under report was Rs. 54,82,251 as against Rs. 52,08,382 in the previous year.

Protective and preventive measures.

394. The expenditure on account of rewards and secret service amounted to Rs. 562 as against Rs. 479 in 1915-16, and the amount of compensation levied in respect of compounded offences was Rs. 5,597 as against Rs. 4,981 in the previous year. During the year, 3,011 cases involving 3,547 persons were reported as against 3,263 cases involving 3,900 persons in the previous year. The majority of these offences were, as in previous years, in respect of breaches of license conditions. Including those pending at the beginning of the year, the total number of cases that had to be dealt with during the year was 3,471 involving 4,216 persons.

395. The following statement shows the disposal of these cases:—

	Cases	Persons
Warned	760	863
Fined or compounded by departmental officers ...	1,958	2,264
Dealt with by magistrates	306	460
Struck off, withdrawn, etc.	150	205
Total ...	3,174	3,792

At the close of the year, 238 cases involving 324 persons were pending disposal before departmental officers and 77 cases involving 128 persons before magistrates.

III. Stamps (1916-17).

Stock.

396. The value of stock at the beginning of the year under report at the Central Depôt was Rs. 16,59,348. Stamps of all denominations, 3,225,574 in number, and of the value of Rs. 16,06,114 were received in the course of the year. Of these, 2,341,596 stamps of the value of Rs. 13,95,564 were issued to local depôts, the Hon'ble the Resident's Treasury and the Supervisor of the Stamp Superintendent's office, leaving, at the close of the year, a balance of 2,123,469 stamps of the value of Rs. 18,69,898 at the Central Depôt.

Stamp revenue.

397. The total amount of revenue realized from the sale, etc., of stamps was Rs. 11,96,926 as against Rs. 11,50,698 in the previous year. The increase in revenue was due to increase in litigation as well as in monetary transactions.

Expenditure.

398. The total expenditure of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 81,966, as against Rs. 49,210 in 1915-16. The increase was mainly under the head "cost of paper."

Inspection.

399. All the offices in the Shimoga, Chitaldrug, Hassan and Bangalore districts were inspected by *ex-officio* Inspectors of Stamps during the year, and the treasuries in the Mysore and Bangalore districts were inspected by the Commissioner of Stamps in Mysore. Prosecution was instituted in one case in the Chitaldrug district for evasion of stamp laws, and the party concerned was convicted.

General.

400. During the year under report, separate stamp papers were newly issued for *hundis* as also general stamps of the denominations of three, nine and fifteen annas.

IV. State Life Insurance (1916-17).

Proposals.

401. There were 1,488 proposals during the year as against 2,078 in the previous year. Of these, 1,080 were accepted, 506 being for first insurance and 574 for further insurance; 154 were rejected, 90 temporarily on medical grounds, 64 finally on medical and other grounds; and 254 were pending disposal at the close of the year.

Policies issued.

402. Of the 1,080 policies issued, 2 were cancelled before completion. The remaining 1,078 policies assured a bonus of Rs. 8,10,358 on a monthly premium of Rs. 3,019.

Claims during the year.

403. During the year, 132 policies held by 46 persons assuring a bonus (including reversionary bonus addition) of Rs. 70,645 matured by the insured attaining the age of 55 years; 33 persons holding 73 policies with an aggregate bonus and reversionary bonus addition of Rs. 42,738 surrendered their policies and reversionary bonus addition certificates; and 118 persons holding 219 policies assuring a bonus (including reversionary bonus addition) of Rs. 1,06,465 died. Of these 28 died of plague, 15 of fever, 17 of lung complaints, 8 of heart-disease, 8 of diseases of the digestive organs, 8 of nervous affections and 34 from other causes.

Income and expenditure.

404. The opening balance at the credit of the Insurance Fund on the 1st July 1916, was Rs. 36,10,831. The income during the year amounted to Rs. 5,27,909 of which a sum of Rs. 3,98,519 represented premium receipts and a sum of Rs. 1,29,390 was the interest on the monthly balances. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 1,93,570 of which a sum of Rs. 1,81,823 was spent in the payment of bonuses, etc., and Rs. 11,747 on account of management. The closing balance at the credit of the Fund at the end of the year thus amounted to Rs. 39,45,170. The percentages of the total expenditure for the year and of the cost of management of the total income were 36·66 and 2·22 as against 29·42 and 2·37 respectively in the previous year. The net balance at the credit of the Fund after deducting unpaid claims was 37·88 per cent of the total liability as against 35·28 per cent in 1915-16.

Working of the scheme since commencement.

405. The total number of policies issued from the commencement of the State Life Insurance Scheme in 1891 up to the end of the year under report was 22,946 of which 11,801 were of first, and 11,145 of further insurance, and the amount assured by them aggregated Rs. 1,28,17,134 including reversionary bonuses to policies in force on 30th June 1912. The number of policies that remained effective at the end of the year was 18,827 assuring a total bonus, including reversionary bonus addition, of Rs. 1,03,90,070 and the monthly premium payable thereon was Rs. 34,856. Of the remaining 4,119 policies, 3,375 involving a net bonus of Rs. 20,03,494 were completely discharged and claims on 310 policies involving a bonus of Rs. 1,50,326 were pending payment at the end of the year. In 250 policies premia due were not realised and were treated as debt against the sums assured under the rules, and 184 policies were incomplete, at the end of the year. Of the 3,375 policies that were completely discharged, 1,931 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 9,99,156 were discharged by reason of the death of the insured, 844 policies assuring a bonus of Rs. 6,54,485 by reason of the insured attaining the age of 55 years, 164 assuring a bonus of Rs. 96,314 by cancellation, 393 assuring a bonus of Rs. 2,37,215 by surrender and 33 assuring a bonus of Rs. 12,360 by forfeiture. Ten policies were automatically adjusted as the premia in arrears equalled the bonus payable.

There were no admissions to the Family Pension Branch during the year.

406. The rules for the conduct of business in the Public Branch of the Life Insurance Scheme were sanctioned in July 1916. To the end of June 1917, 109 cases for an assurance of Rs. 2,08,700 were accepted of which 97 cases realising an annual premium of Rs. 8,600 were completed.

V. Government Savings Banks (1916-17).

Number of accounts.

407. The number of current accounts, on the 1st July 1916, was 14,693. During the year under report, 3,404 new accounts were opened, 231 dead accounts were revived, and 1,875 accounts were either closed or transferred to the dead account. There thus remained at the close of the year 16,453 accounts or 1,760

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more than the number at the commencement of the year. Of the total number of current accounts 1,615 with a balance of Rs. 4,55,141 were held by Government servants in their official capacity, 1,798 with a balance of Rs. 3,62,981 were security deposits, 1,777 with Rs. 9,56,478 were deposits on behalf of minors, and the remaining 11,263 accounts with a balance of Rs. 44,57,872 were ordinary deposits. The number of dead accounts was 14,882 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 81,989.

Classification of deposits.

408. The percentages of professional, commercial, domestic, agricultural, industrial and other classes among depositors were 41, 5, 5, 4, 1 and 44 as against 42, 4, 5, 5, 1 and 43 in the previous year.

The opening balance of all the current accounts at the beginning of the year was Rs. 65,00,276.

Deposits.

409. The deposits during the year amounted to Rs. 33,51,318 as against Rs. 28,98,714 in the year previous; the balance of dead accounts revived amounted to Rs. 3,068 and the total interest due on the accounts of the depositors was Rs. 2,29,742. The withdrawals during the year amounted to Rs. 38,33,870 as against Rs. 34,57,752 in the previous year.

The amount transferred to dead accounts during 1916-17 was Rs. 18,062. The closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 62,32,472. The amount of deposits was less than that of withdrawals by Rs. 4,82,552.

Private accounts.

410. Excluding security deposits, the number of private accounts was 13,040 with an aggregate balance of Rs. 54,14,350 which gives an average balance of nearly 415 on each account as against Rs. 467 in the preceding year.

The deposit of Rs. 54,14,350 held by depositors on their private account on the 30th June 1917 gives an average saving of Rs. 0-15-2 per head of population as against Rs. 1-0-3 on the 30th June 1916.

General remarks.

411. Owing to the tightness in the money market due to the war, the Savings Bank balances have fallen considerably. Towards the end of the year, the rate of interest on deposits remaining for over 6 and 12 months was raised to 4 and 5 per cent, respectively.

Village saving banks.

412. In accordance with a scheme of Village Savings Banks sanctioned in December 1915, with a view to promote economy and thrift among the people of the State by affording facilities for the investment of small savings, some village banks were started during the year, and there were 29 such banks in operation at the end of June 1917.

Savings associations.

413. With the same object in view, a scheme for the establishment of savings associations in large schools, public offices and factories was also sanctioned in March 1916. At the end of the year under report, there were working 139 such associations.

In the collecting savings bank in Bangalore City established in November 1916, there were at the end of the year 624 depositors with Rs. 5,335 at their credit.

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CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

I. Births and Deaths.

(Calendar year 1916.)

Births.

414. The total number of births registered in the State during 1916 was 115,915 (boys 59,506 and girls 56,499) as against 114,253 in 1915, the birth rate being 20·31 per one thousand of population as compared with 20·03 in the preceding year. Compared with the mean ratio of births during the past five years, *viz.*, 19·71, there was an increase of 0·60 per mille of population. This increase was most marked in the Tumkur district where it rose to 26·26 in 1916. The birth rate exceeded the death rate in all the districts except Shimoga and Kadur.

Deaths.

415. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 94,890 as against 88,580 in 1915; or 16·63 per thousand of population as against 15·53 in 1915 and 18·38, the mean for the past five years. The general increase in the number of deaths was mainly due to the prevalence of plague in the Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar districts.

The ratio of registered deaths per thousand of population was 16·88 among men and 16·38 among women. As in the previous year, the largest number of deaths was in December and the smallest in May and June. Classified according to age, the heaviest mortality was among infants below one year, among old persons of 60 years and above, and among persons between the ages of 20 and 30. The lowest rate was for the age period between 10 and 15.

There was a marked increase during the year in the rate of death by plague.

General.

416. Towns returned a higher birth rate as well as death rate than rural circles. This is obviously due to more satisfactory registration of vital statistics in urban as compared with rural areas.

II. Progress of Sanitation.

(Calendar year 1916.)

Sanitary works.

417. During the year, the Central Sanitary Board considered a scheme for laying a complete pipe sewerage system in certain areas in Mysore City. Sanitary works carried out by municipalities consisted of the construction and repairs of drains, laying out conservancy lanes, construction of public latrines and urinals and filling up insanitary pits, and cost a total sum of Rs. 1,63,180. Large sanitary works were carried out by the Public Works department costing a total sum of Rs. 2,94,833. The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board carried out works in Mysore City. Projects in progress during 1916 were the improvement of the drainage system of the extensions in Bangalore city, laying out water-supply pipes to certain police buildings in the Kolar Gold Fields, laying a system of pipes for watering certain important roads and for improving the water-supply to high level bungalows and mansions in the Mysore city, and the improvement of water-supply to Shimoga town. Nine sanitary works were in progress, seven being cases of improvements to public buildings, one relating to the spent-wash of the Mysore Tannery, Bangalore, and the last being the laying out of the North extension of Malleswaram, Bangalore. Sanitary surveys of twelve towns were either completed or in progress during the year.

Village sanitation.

418. During the year, the Village Sanitation Regulation was newly introduced into 456 villages, thus bringing the total number of villages in which the regulation is in force to 10,283. Separate places were set apart for storing manure in 956 villages, making the total number of such villages 8,047. Village improvement committees also worked for the improvement of village sanitation and

District Sanitary Officers associated themselves with these bodies in sanitation work, guiding their activities and giving advice.

Malnad improvement scheme.

419. The work of clearing rank vegetation in and around villages was transferred from the malnad improvement agency to the villagers themselves. In all, 563 villages were so cleared during the year. Estimates for more than 100 new drinking water wells and the improvement of many existing ones were sanctioned and worked out during the year. Government ordered the grant of timber from district and State forests at concession rates to the people of the malnad for house building. Thirty-six minor drainage schemes were completed and the improvement of the drainage of 118 villages was taken up. Fifty-two villages were shifted from old unhealthy sites, 19 new villages were formed, and 16 villages extended, all in conformity as far as possible with sanitary requirements, and with model houses here and there. An itinerant dispensary was started in Hassan district and preparations for the opening of several stationary dispensaries were begun. Large quantities of quinine were distributed free to the people. Vaccination was pushed forward by the employment of 6 special vaccinators. Eleven midwives were trained and appointed in the three malnad districts. Leaflets on sanitary subjects were printed and distributed throughout the malnad area. A "disease survey" of 29 villages was begun.

nspection.

420. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner inspected 19 towns and a large number of villages, and the District Sanitary Officers also inspected a fairly large number of towns and villages.

General.

421. During the year, District Sanitary Officers and District Sanitary Assistants were engaged among other duties in inoculation, vaccination, site inspection, and lecturing on sanitation and public health. Hygiene was prescribed as one of the subjects of study for teachers undergoing training in normal schools and the compilation of a suitable Kannada text book on Hygiene for use in schools was taken on hand.

III. Vaccination.

(Calendar year 1916.)

Staff.

422. The vaccination staff during the year under report consisted of 3 District Sanitary Assistants, 2 Deputy Inspectors and 137 vaccinators, including the temporary additional vaccinators entertained under the malnad improvment scheme in the districts of Kadur, Shimoga and Hassan.

Operations.

423. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 97,280 as against 110,744 in the previous year. The district staff of vaccinators performed 71·20 per cent of the total number of operations, the municipal vaccinators 17·35 per cent and the medical subordinates at the dispensaries, including the staff of the vaccine institute 11·45 per cent. The number of cases of primary vaccination was 90,641 as against 103,390 and of re-vaccination 6,639 as against 7,354 in the previous year.

424. The number of successful cases under primary vaccination and re-vaccination in which the results were known, were 83,534 and 2,642 as against 96,646 and 3,590, respectively, in 1915. The number of persons successfully vaccinated for one thousand of population was 15·10 as against 17·54 in 1915.

Inspections.

425. During the year, the District Sanitary Officers examined 10,045 cases of vaccination. The District Sanitary Assistants and Deputy Inspectors examined 39,307. Of these, 16,863 or 42·90 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 13,682 or 34·81 per cent signs of small-pox and 8,762 or 22·29 per cent were unprotected. Similarly medical subordinates examined 56,860 persons. Of these, 31,861 or 56·04 per cent bore marks of successful vaccination, 11,635 or 20·46 per cent signs of small-pox and 13,364 or 23·50 per cent were unprotected.

Small-pox.

426. During the year, there were 2,234 deaths from small-pox as against 3,990 in the previous year, the ratio per one thousand of population being 0·39 as against 0·70 in 1915.

Expenditure.

427. The total expenditure on vaccination, excluding that of the Vaccine institute, amounted to Rs. 22,717, as against Rs. 25,071 in the previous year.

The average cost of each successful case of vaccination was Re. 0-4-8 as compared with Re. 0-4-0 in 1915.

General. 428. During the year under report, vaccination was made compulsory in 9 municipal towns. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner inspected the work of vaccinators and medical subordinates in 15 municipalities and 125 villages.

IV. Government Vaccine Institute.

(Calendar year 1916.)

Inoculation of calves and manufacture of vaccine. 429. During the year, 749 calves were purchased in addition to the 3 calves that remained in the institute at the commencement of the year. Of these, 729 calves were inoculated, 12 died prior to inoculation and 11 remained unvaccinated at the close of the year. Of the 729 calves inoculated, 220 were rejected on account of the unhealthy condition of the vesicles, 2 died during the development period and 16 calves failed and the remaining 491 calves yielded vaccine enough for 181,190 cases. Thus each calf this year yielded vaccine enough for 369·02 cases as against 406·39 in the previous year. A quantity sufficient for 139,647 cases was issued to district vaccinators and medical and sanitary officers, and 31,269 units were supplied to stations outside the State.

Receipts and expenditure. 430. The total income from the sale of lanoline vaccine and vaccinated calves, etc., was Rs. 4,088 as against Rs. 4,836 in 1915. The total expenditure during the year including the cost of establishment amounted to Rs. 11,373 as against Rs. 10,763 in the previous year.

General. 431. Twenty-three candidates were trained as vaccinators during the year as against 41 in 1915.

V. Hospitals and Dispensaries.

(Calendar year 1916.)

Number of hospitals and dispensaries. 432. The number of medical institutions at the beginning of the year under report was 161. During the year two new dispensaries were opened, three of the existing dispensaries in the Shimoga district were made semi-itinerant and one new itinerant dispensary was opened in the Hassan District. The Railway dispensary at Sagarakatte, was closed. Counting each semi-itinerant dispensary as two dispensaries, one stationary and one itinerant, the total number of institutions at the end of 1916 was 166. Classified they stand as follows:—

25 State public, including 7 special hospitals.
8 State non-public.
120 Local Fund.
4 Private aided.
2 Private non-aided.
7 Railway dispensaries.

Accommodation. 433. The number of beds for men and women in the 142 State public, local fund and private aided hospitals and dispensaries (excluding 7 special hospitals) was 415 and 413, respectively, as against 411 and 407 in 1915.

Special wards of the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore. 434. The number of patients treated in the special pay wards of the Victoria Hospital during the year was 110 as against 91 in the previous year. Of these 36 were Europeans and Eurasians and 74 Indians. The income from these wards and the expenditure on their account amounted to Rs. 3,554 and Rs. 565 as against Rs. 3,726 and Rs. 568, respectively, in 1915.

435. The number of in-patients treated in all the 142 hospitals and dispensaries was 12,197 as against 11,036 in the previous year, and that of out-patients 15,13,175 as against 15,38,343. The subjoined statement shows the number of men, women and children treated during the year. Number of patients treated.

	In-patients		Out-patients		Total	
	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average	Total treated	Daily average
Men	6,294	215·49	655,909	3,666·54	662,203	3,882·03
Women	4,332	142·43	305,447	1,865·77	309,779	2,008·20
Children	1,571	71·29	551,819	3,047·61	553,390	3,118·90
Total ...	12,197	429·21	1,513,175	8,579·92	1,525,372	9,009·13

436. Classified, the number of patients stands as follows :— Nationality, etc. of patients.

	1915.	*1916.*
Europeans and Eurasians	13,658	14,550
Hindus	1,159,613	1,115,521
Mahomedans	326,166	317,381
Other classes	49,942	77,920

437. The number of admissions under the most common diseases is shown below :— Diseases treated.

	1915.	*1916.*
Malarial fevers	260,060	264,842
Injuries	115,121	116,890
Diseases of the eye	200,978	162,030
Diseases of the respiratory system	119,565	118,545
Rheumatic affections	48,872	49,210
Dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhoea and other diseases of the digestive system	295,690	286,646
Diseases of the nervous system	38,759	38,169

The number of cases of tubercular diseases treated was 2,888 as against 3,170 in 1915.

438. Surgical operations were performed on 47,627 patients, including 42 who remained under treatment at the close of the previous year. Of these, 40,204 were cured, 7,121 relieved, 160 were discharged otherwise, 107 died and 35 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Of the 47,627 principal operations performed during the year, 2,385 were major operations and the rest minor. The number of major operations performed in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, was 994 as against 1,003 in the previous year. Surgical operations.

439. Out of 12,197 in-patients treated, 6,810 were cured, 2,292 relieved, 1,956 discharged otherwise, 936 died and 203 remained under treatment at the close of the year. Result of in-patients cases.

440. The total expenditure on account of State public institutions (except the seven special hospitals) and of the Local Fund and private aided dispensaries amounted to Rs. 4,92,613 as against Rs. 4,52,365 in the previous year. Expenditure.

441. The number of midwives on duty during the year was 131 as against 124 in 1915. They attended to 9,186 cases as against 8,419 cases in 1915. Each midwife attended on an average to 70 cases during the year, the average per midwife in 1915 being 68. The percentage of deaths to the total number of cases attended by them was 0·45 as against 0·77 in 1915. Midwives.

442. The total number of patients treated in the 8 State non-public and the 8 railway dispensaries was 103,973 as against 137,104 in 1915 and the number of operations performed in them was 3,302 as against 3,406 in 1915. The number of beds for in-patients in these institutions was the same as in the previous year, 80 for men and 23 for women. State non-public and railway dispensaries.

Hindu Vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries.

443. There were 43 Hindu Vaidyasalas and Unani dispensaries working during the year. The number of patients treated in them was 3,34,411 as against 3,28,763 in the previous year.

X-ray department.

444. During the year, 289 cases were treated with X-rays and 77 radiographs were taken in the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore, and 141 cases were subjected to X-ray and Electro-Therapy treatment in the General Hospital, Mysore.

VI. Special Hospitals.

(Calendar year 1916.)

(1) THE LUNATIC AYSLUM, BANGALORE.

Strength of the asylum.

445. On the 1st January 1916 there were 215 lunatics in the asylum; 85 were admitted during the year, bringing the total number of patients treated to 300. The number of persons discharged was seventy-eight, 36 cured, 39 improved, and 3 not improved.

Age, sex and nationality of patients.

446. Of the 85 admissions, 7 were under 20 years of age, 57 between 20 and 40 years, 19 between 40 and 60, and 2 over 60 years; 62 of them were men and 23 women; 63 were Hindus, 15 Mahomedans and 7 Christians.

Causes of insanity.

447. The causes of insanity were not ascertainable in 37 out of the 85 cases admitted. In 40 of the remaining cases there was predisposition and eight were due to exciting causes.

Criminal lunatics.

448. There were 28 criminal lunatics at the beginning of the year; 6 were admitted during the year making a total of 34. Of these, 31 were men and 3 women. There were 4 discharges and 2 deaths, leaving 28 at the close of the year. The daily average strength was 28·65 as against 28·92 in 1915.

Lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

449. At the beginning of the year there were 51 patients; 26 were admitted during the year making a total of 77. Of these, 47 were men and 30 women. 21 were discharged and 3 died during the year, leaving 53 patients at the close of the year.

Health of the lunatics.

450. The weak and emaciated were treated with special care and the excited persons were given rest and treatment. Eighty-six inmates were treated for diseases other than insanity, the daily average of such persons being 6·67.

Employment of lunatics.

451. The daily average of the number of lunatics employed on remunerative labour was 104·09.

Private patients.

452. At the beginning of the year there were 9 private patients; 11 were admitted during the year making a total of 20, 14 of them men and 6 women. Thirteen of these were discharged, leaving 7 under treatment at the close of the year. A sum of Rs. 1,838 was recovered from private patients on account of maintenance charges.

Cost.

453. The total expenditure on account of the asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 32,386 as against Rs. 31,348 in 1915, the increase being chiefly under diets, bedding, clothing and charges on excess consumption of water. The cost of maintenance of the lunatics of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, was Rs. 7,687 as against Rs. 7,011 in the previous year. Deducting the receipts from various sources, the net expenditure to the State was Rs. 20,248 as against Rs. 19,615 in 1915.

General.

454. The official visitors of the State visited the asylum 11 times and those of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, 9 times. Periodical treats and gramophone entertainments were given to the inmates, and sweets and fruits were distributed among them on festival days. The building and cells meant for European women patients which were completed last year were occupied during the year.

(2) THE LEPER ASYLUM.

Strength of the asylum.

455. There were 37 inmates at the beginning of the year, and 36 were admitted during the year making a total of 73, of whom 54 were men and 19 women. Of these 43 were discharged and 6 died during the year, leaving 24 inmates at the end of the year. The daily average strength of the asylum was 23·19 as against 27·89 in 1915.

456. The usual treatment of chalmogra oil internally and margosa oil externally was adopted. Treatment.

The total cost of the asylum during the year amounted to Rs. 4,053 as against Rs. 4,045 in 1915. Cost.

457. The number of patients at the beginning of the year was 3 and of those admitted during the year was 8, seven men and one woman. The sum received on account of the maintenance of these patients was Rs. 357. Lepers of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

(3) THE MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, BANGALORE.

458. The number of in-patients during the year was 973 as against 937 in the previous year. Of these, 724 were labour cases, and the remaining 249 cases of diseases peculiar to women. Of the 973 patients, 943 were discharged cured, 20 were relieved and 10 died. The daily average of in-patients was 21·58 as against 20·36 in 1915. In-patients.

459. The total number of out-patients treated was 13,521 as against 16,437 in the previous year, the daily average being 80·18 as against 88·33 in 1915. Out-patients.

460. The in-patients and out-patients belonged to various classes as shown below:— Nationality of patients.

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians ...	73	777	850
Mahomedans	74	2,142	2,216
Hindus	823	10,379	11,202
Other classes	3	223	226
Total ...	973	13,521	14,494

461. Surgical operations, both major and minor were performed on 1,310 patients, of whom 838 were discharged cured, 447 were relieved, 8 were discharged otherwise and 7 died. Surgical operations.

462. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 16,654 as against Rs. 16,821 in 1915. Cost.

463. There were 7 pupil midwives under training at the beginning of the year and 6 were taken on during the year making a total of 13. Seven pupils passed out and 6 were under training at the end of the year. Training of midwives.

(4) MATERNITY AND HOSPITAL AT ROBERTSONPET.

464. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 485. Of these, 313 were labour cases and the remaining 172 cases related to diseases peculiar to women. Of the total number, 450 were discharged cured, 14 relieved, 3 were discharged otherwise, 13 died and 5 remained in the hospital at the end of the year. The daily average number of in-patients was 11·27 as against 11·59 in 1915. In-patients.

465. The number of out-patients treated was 16,258 as against 13,823 in 1915. The average daily number of the sick was 101·40 as against 91·76 in 1915. Out-patients.

466. The in-patients and out-patients belonged to various classes as shown below:— Nationality of patients.

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians ...	101	2,287	2,388
Mahomedans	13	2,301	2,314
Hindus and other classes ...	371	11,670	12,041
Total ...	485	16,258	16,743

467. Surgical operations were performed on 1,276 patients. Of these, 659 were discharged cured, 612 were relieved and 5 died. Surgical operations.

468. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 11,097 as against Rs. 8,173 in 1915. Cost.

469. The only pupil midwife that was under training at the beginning of the year passed out. Training of midwives.

(5) THE VANI VILAS HOSPITAL, MYSORE.

470. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 532. Of these, 352 were labour cases and the remaining 180 cases of diseases peculiar to women. In-patients.

Of the total number, 406 were discharged cured, 38 relieved, 56 discharged otherwise, 14 died and 18 remained under treatment at the end of the year. The daily average number of in-patients was 2·63 as against 4·09 in 1915.

Out-patients.

471. The number of out-patients treated during the year was 9,968 as against 12,242 in 1915, the daily average attendance being 81·17 as against 111·36.

Nationality of patients.

472. The in-patients and out-patients belonged to various classes as shown below:—

	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Europeans and Eurasians ...	9	47	56
Mahomedans	102	2,770	2,872
Hindus	419	7,087	7,506
Other classes	2	64	66
Total ...	532	9,968	10,500

Surgical operations.

473. Surgical operations were performed on 797 patients. Of these, 721 were discharged cured, 67 relieved, 1 discharged otherwise, 5 died and 3 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Cost.

474. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 12,930 as against Rs. 13,838 in 1915.

Training of midwives.

475. There were 5 pupil midwives under training at the beginning of the year under report, and 6 were taken on during the year, making a total of 11. Of these, 4 passed out, one resigned and 6 were under training at the close of the year.

(6) THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

Number of patients.

476. The number of patients treated in this institution during the year was 650 as against 562 in 1915. Of these, 293 were treated for plague, 13 for small-pox and 344 for other diseases.

Cost.

477. The total cost of the institution was Rs. 8,566 as against Rs. 7,994 in the previous year.

(7) THE MINTO OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL, BANGALORE.

In-patients.

478. The number of in-patients treated during the year was 1,587 as against 1,481 in 1915. Of these, 764 cases were cured. 639 were relieved, 16 failed, 87 were discharged otherwise and 81 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

Out-patients.

479. The number of out-patients treated was 14,549 as against 15,492 in the previous year.

Daily average.

480. The daily average of both in- and out-patients was 135·71 men, 71·69 women and 61·53 children as against 130·31 men, 75·87 women and 76·69 children in the previous year.

Sex and nationality of patients.

481. Of the 16,136 in- and out-patients, 8,519 were men, 4,178 were women and 3,439 were children; 1,239 were Europeans and Eurasians 12,892 were Hindus and 2,005 were Mahomedans.

Diseases treated.

482. Of 1,587 in-patients, 236 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 686 for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 195 for diseases of the cornea, 178 for diseases of the iris, 112 for glaucoma and the remaining 180 for other diseases of the eye. Of the 14,549 out-patients, 8,041 were treated for diseases of the conjunctiva, 1,423 for diseases of the lens and its capsules, 1,352 for disorders of vision and sensation due to errors in refraction, 1,177 for diseases of the cornea, 420 for diseases of the iris, 245 for glaucoma, 612 for diseases of the eyelids, 17 for tumours and the remaining 1,262 for other diseases of the eye.

Surgical operations.

483. Surgical operations were performed on 1,434 patients excluding 37 who remained at the beginning of the year. Of these, 1,168 were cured, 253 were relieved, 17 otherwise discharged and 33 remained under treatment at the end of the year.

Cost.

484. The total cost of the institution amounted to Rs. 30,156 as against Rs. 24, 363 in the previous year.

VII. Public Health Institute and Chemical Laboratory.

(Calendar year 1916.)

Toxicological analysis.

485. The number of articles received for toxicological examination was 306 relating to 106 cases, 51 being cases of suspected human poisoning, 7 of abortion, 3 of cattle poisoning, 44 of blood and seminal stains and one of a miscellaneous nature. In 55, *i.e.*, 51·88 per cent of the cases sent up, poison, etc., was detected.

Chemical analysis.

486. The number of articles received for chemical analysis was 154, of which, 48 were samples of water, 47 samples of urine, 31 articles from the Excise department, 18 articles of food, 7 samples of drugs and 3 were miscellaneous substances. Of the 48 samples of water, 14 were found to be unfit for potable purposes. Nine samples of ghee were found adulterated.

Bacteriological analysis.

487. The number of articles received for bacteriological examination was 3,740. Of these, 1,633 were samples of water, 1,919 samples of blood and 188 miscellaneous articles. Cholera vibrios were found in only 2 out of the 335 samples of water examined for their presence; and out of 334 samples tested for the enteric and colon bacilli, the former was not isolated in any case, while the latter was found in 276 cases. *Bacillus Enteritides sporogenes* was detected in 6 cases out of 334 samples of water examined. Out of 1,919 samples of blood received for examination, 332 were tested for the reaction of agglutination with enteric bacilli, which was positive in 180 and negative in the rest; 332 were tested with *Bacillus Paratyphosus A*, the reaction being positive in 149 and negative in the rest; and of the 332 samples of blood tested with *Bacillus paratyphoid B*, only 87 gave a positive reaction. The *Bacillus columbense* was agglutinated in 47 cases, the reaction being negative in 286. The experience of the agglutination reactions with the enteric and allied bacilli during the last few years, has shown that mixed infection with two or more of them is more common than pure infection with any of them singly. There were received 550 samples of blood for the application of Wassermann's test for the diagnosis of syphilis and in 281 of them, there was a positive reaction. *Tubercle Bacilli* were found in 17 cases out of 49 samples of sputum tested for them and *Pneumocci* in one out of 4 samples examined.

General.

488. In the school of Hygiene, 18 students were trained for the diploma of Sanitary Inspectors, and 15 out of 20 students including 4 of the previous year that appeared for the examination were successful, 2 being placed in the first class.

VIII. Plague Administration (1916-17).

Plague attacks and deaths.

489. The recorded attacks and deaths from plague during the year, numbered 16,552 and 11,755 as against 5,466 and 3,808 respectively in the preceding year, showing an increase of 11,086 in the number of attacks and 7,947 in the number of deaths. The ratio of mortality was 2·06 per mille as against 0·66 in 1915-16. The highest number of attacks and deaths in a month were, 2,340 and 1,642 in September 1916. The district of Bangalore suffered most with 4,121 attacks and 3,080 deaths and the district of Tumkur the least with 235 attacks and 185 deaths. The attacks and deaths in the several districts and in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore were as noted below:—

Place	Attacks	Deaths
Bangalore City	912	709
Mysore City...	1,089	776
Bangalore district	4,121	3,080
Kolar district	2,856	2,172
Tumkur district	235	185
Mysore district	2,807	1,975
Hassan district	505	371
Shimoga district	1,804	1,103
Kadur district	926	601
Chitaldrug district	1,297	783
Total ...	16,552	11,755

Of the total number of deaths from plague 6,115 or 52·02 per cent were among men and 5,640 or 47·98 per cent among women. As in previous years the largest number of deaths (4,002) was among persons between 20 and 40 years of age and the smallest (730) among those above 60 years of age. The percentage of deaths to attacks was 71·7 among men and 70·3 among women as compared with 68·34 among men and 71·24 among women in 1915-16.

Preventive measures. Evacuation.

490. Evacuation constituted the most popular preventive measure against plague. The usual facilities for evacuation were provided and arrangements were made for the supply of shed materials free to the poor and at cost price to others, in places where hutting materials were not easily procurable. Suitable sites were selected for putting up sheds and necessary arrangements were made for the conservancy, lighting and general sanitation of the health camps. To facilitate immediate evacuation of houses in Bangalore City 10 permanent sheds and 18 temporary sheds were constructed, with water-supply, lighting, and conservancy facilities.

Inoculation.

491. During the year 93,931 inoculations were performed as against 23,405 in the previous year. The largest number was done in Bangalore district and also in Bangalore and Mysore cities and the Kolar Gold Fields area.

Disinfection.

492. The use of Kerosene oil emulsion and desiccation combined with fumigation with neem leaves continued to be the methods of disinfection employed. But this measure was adopted in most cases as a preliminary to the re-occupation of evacuated houses.

Plague hospitals.

493. The following is a statement of the cases treated in the various plague hospitals:—

Place	Number of cases admitted	Number of recoveries	Percentage of recoveries to admission
Bangalore City	343	130	37·9
Mysore City	118	55	46·8
Kolar Gold Fields	329	110	33·4

Excluding the cases that were sent to the plague hospitals for treatment, the recoveries among the rest of the cases that occurred in the Bangalore and Mysore cities and the Kolar Gold Fields were 11·1, 28·5 and 20·5 per cent respectively of the number of attacks.

General.

494. The total expenditure incurred during the year in connection with plague preventive measures was Rs. 29,273 as against Rs. 7,752 in the previous year.

The increased incidence of the disease in the year under report was due partly to the humidity during the last plague season. It is believed, as reported by the Advisory Committee appointed for investigation of plague in India, that the atmospheric conditions have much to do with the starting and the close of plague epidemics.

CHAPTER VII.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

I. Mysore University (1916-17).

Constitution.

495. The Mysore University was constituted under Regulation V of 1916, for the better encouragement and organisation of education in the State. His Highness the Maharaja is the Chancellor of the University. During the year under report, it comprised two constituent colleges, *viz.*, the Maharaja's College at Mysore, the Head-quarters of the University, and the Central College at Bangalore.

Council, Senate, etc.

496. The Council is the executive body of the University and consisted of 10 members. It met 16 times during the year and considered 268 subjects. The Senate consisted of 58 Fellows and met 4 times and devoted its attention to fixing courses of studies for different examinations and suggesting amendments to the First Ordinances. The first of these meetings was opened by His Highness the Maharaja, the Chancellor, on the 12th October 1916. The two faculties of Arts and Sciences were constituted and their Deans elected. Besides the statutory bodies, *viz.*, the Boards of studies, the Audit Board, the Extension Lectures Board, the Publication Board, and the Residence of Students Committee, 16 committees were constituted by the Council and 2 Committees by the Senate to consider and submit proposals on several important questions. Out of these, 17 committees sent their reports and recommendations, which for the greater part were accepted.

Instruction and examination.

497. The year under review being a period of transition, provision was made for such of the classes of the Madras University as were found necessary, work under the Mysore University beginning with the second year class. As a transitory arrangement, passed intermediate candidates of the Madras University were admitted to the second year B.A. class. The total numbers on the rolls were 275 in the Maharaja's College and 313 in the Central College, the number of students in the second year B. A. class in them being 40 and 37, respectively.

498. From the Maharaja's College six candidates appeared for the B. A. Honours Examination of the Madras University and all passed, including a Brahmin lady, the first to take honours in the State; 19 students passed both the English and optional branches of the B.A. degree and 2 who had passed in one of the branches in the previous year qualified for the degree. From the Central College, 64 candidates appeared for part I of the Madras B.A. degree examination and 25 passed; and 57 appeared for the various branches of part II and 39 passed, one in the first class. Altogether 26 candidates qualified themselves for the B. A. degree from the Central College. From both the colleges 321 candidates appeared for the Intermediate examination; 118 passed the complete examination, 6 in part I and 43 in part II only.

499. The entrance examination of 1917 was the first examination conducted by the Mysore University. Out of 246 that were registered 244 candidates sat for the examination and 120 were declared to have passed, the percentage of passes being 49·1.

Endowments.

500. Eleven endowments of the aggregate value of Rs. 79,638 were offered to the University and accepted. Of this amount, Rs. 30,376 was contributed by Mr. Navinam Ramanujacharya, and Rs. 20,000 by Lady Kaveri Bai Krishnamurti.

Finance.

501. The income of the University from all sources amounted Rs. 8,66,648 and the expenditure to Rs. 3,84,450. Of the total receipts, a sum of Rs. 8,06,000 was received as grants from Government, Rs. 37,300 as grants from private persons, Rs. 1,845 as examination fees, Rs. 20,433 fees from Colleges, Rs. 394 fees for the registration of graduates and the rest was made up by other receipts.

General.

502. Other important items of work done by the University during the year were the framing of courses of studies for the B. Sc., B. E., B. Com., and M. A., degree examination; working out details for the institutions of B. E., B. Com., B. T. and medical courses; framing rules of business of the Council and the Senate; framing ordinances for regulating the election of Fellows; gauging the requirements of the

two colleges for the next 5 years; framing a scheme for the activities of the publication bureau and the Extension Lectures Board; publication of a booklet regarding the courses of studies and text books and of the 1st number of the University Magazine; and preparation of a hand-book to the University. Towards the end of the year Government sanctioned the institution of the faculties of Engineering and Commerce in the University as also the opening of the B. Sc. classes in the Central College from the new academical year.

503. A committee appointed by the University Council inspected all the Collegiate High Schools in the State. The construction of University buildings at Mysore made good progress during the year.

II. Education (1916-17).

Administrative measures and important events.

504. The following are the important measures adopted during the year: –

(1) Certain additional powers were delegated to the Inspector-General of Education.

(2) With a view to the closer supervision of high schools, the post of Deputy Inspector-General of Education was revived; and 20 Educational Supervisors were appointed for the inspection of primary schools.

(3) The scale of pay of the masters of anglo-vernacular and anglo-Hindustani schools as also of the Mechanical Engineering School at Bangalore and the Chamarajendra Technical Institute at Mysore was revised.

(4) Certain aided English schools and the local Kannada schools were amalgamated into quasi Government anglo-vernacular schools in 66 rural areas.

(5) Four industrial schools were opened in the district head-quarters of Shimoga, Hassan, Chitaldrug and Chikmagalur; a normal school at Shimoga and a normal school at Mysore for the training of Hindi School mistresses were also opened.

(6) A grant of Rs. 1,00,000 was sanctioned for providing facilities for the education of pupils of backward and depressed classes.

(7) An Educational Conference was held.

Number of schools and scholars.

505. There was a marked increase in the number of public institutions during the year from 5,436 to 7,436 and in the strength from 214,397 to 301,948, the increase being mainly in the case of primary schools. The number of private institutions however decreased from 1,822 to 1,764 and their strength from 24,715 to 23,770. The total number of public and private institutions together at the close of the year under report was 9,200 with a total strength of 325,718 as against 7,258 with a strength of 239,112 in the previous year. Of the total number of pupils, 269,003 were boys and 56,715 were girls. The average daily attendance in the public institutions was 195,234 or 74·2 per cent of the average number on the monthly rolls as against 153,355 or 80·3 per cent in the previous year. There was one school for every 3 square miles and for every 621 persons of the population. The percentages of boy and girl pupils to boys and girls of school-going age were 62·2 and 13·3 respectively. The percentage of boy and girl pupils together to the total population of school-going age was 38·0.

Proportion of scholars to population.

506. The proportion of pupils to the population of the State rose from 1 in 24 to 1 in 18, Bangalore district showing the highest proportion, *viz.*, 1 in 14 and Kadur the lowest, *viz.*, 1 in 22. In the percentage of male pupils to the male population of school-going age, Tumkur district took the first place, Bangalore came next in order and Kadur was the last. Bangalore showed the highest percentage of female pupils to female population of school-going age, Tumkur district came next in order and Kadur was the last.

507. The following table gives the number of boy and girl pupils for 1916-17 in the various kinds of institutions :— Number of pupils according to sex.

Nature of institutions	Number of institutions for male pupils	Number of institutions for female pupils	Number of male pupils	Number of female pupils
Public institutions—				
Colleges	7	1	788	4
High schools (English)	14	2	5,730	39
High schools (Vernacular)	6	3	211	29
Middle schools	280	106	37,380	12,951
Primary schools	6,337	490	2,14,685	21,771
Training institutions	7	2	431	32
Kindergarten schools	1	...	14	...
Industrial schools	24	3	1,526	183
Commercial schools	4	...	400	...
Engineering schools	2	...	205	...
Sanskrit schools	53	...	2,357	...
Agricultural schools	2	...	40	...
Schools for the deaf-mutes and the blind ...	2	...	65	...
Practical instruction classes	90	...	3,107	...
Total ...	6,829	607	2,66,939	35,009
Private institutions—				
Elementary and advanced	1,764	...	23,770	...
Grand total ...	8,593	607	2,90,709	35,009

508. Of the pupils of both sexes in all the schools 782 were Europeans and Eurasians, 3,327 were Indian Christians, 38,695 were Mahomedans, 301,948 were Hindus and the remaining 439 were Parsis and others. Compared with the population of the respective communities, the percentage of pupils of both sexes was 5·71 in the case of Hindus, 13·26 in the case of Mahomedans, 9·73 in the case of Indian Christians, 3·49 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians, and 0·49 in the case of others. Classified according to nationality, the total number of girl pupils in all the schools of the State, *viz.*, 65,339 was made up of 423 Europeans and Eurasians, 1,316 Indian Christians, 9,429 Mahomedans, 77 Parsis, 131,149 Brahmins, 508 Kshatrias, 1,987 Vaisyas, 8,493 Lingayets, 487 Jains, 16,951 other high caste Hindus, 2,519 others. Compared with the female population of the respective communities, the percentage of girl pupils was 1·59 in the case of Hindus, 6·83 in the case of Mahomedans, 8·23 in the case of Indian Christians, 17·35 in the case of Europeans and Eurasians and, 6·12 in the case of others. Nationality of scholars.

509. The number of schools for Europeans and Eurasians fell from 6 to 5, the Colonial English School at White Field having ceased to work during the year. Their strength however increased from 564 to 594 of whom 278 were boys and 316 girls. There were also 256 pupils of this class reading in other schools making a total of 782 Europeans and Eurasians under instruction. For Mahomedan boys there were 6 Anglo-Hindustani schools with 923 pupils, 52 middle schools with 5,058 pupils and 505 primary schools with 14,262 pupils. For Mahomedan girls there were 29 middle schools with a strength of 2,327 girls and 109 primary schools with 4,146 pupils. Number of institutions with reference to special classes.

510. Besides the students in the 701 Hindustani schools there were 9,190 Mahomedans reading in other schools bringing the actual total of Mahomedans under instruction to 38,695. There were 349 schools for the depressed classes, *viz.*, Holeyas, Madigas, Korachas, Lambanis and others, with a total strength of 10,521 of whom 1,305 were girls. Of these 169 were Government, 2 municipal, 168 aided and 10 unaided schools, and one is a Panchama Boarding School at Mysore with a strength of 39 pupils. All the 4 sent up for the Lower Secondary

examination from this school were successful and some of the passed men were employed as teachers in Panchama schools. In addition to general education, industrial training is imparted in mat-weaving, loom-weaving, leather stitching, gardening, practical agriculture, carpentry and smithy. Another Panchama School in Mysore is a thriving institution with a strength of 102 pupils. In the Panchama school at Malvalli 2 pupils passed the Lower Secondary examination, one girl. The depressed classes Mission maintained 10 schools in all—3 for boys, 3 for girls, one industrial school and 3 adult schools.

511. Two Panchama conferences, one at Melkote and the other at Belur, were held during the year. There were 13 schools with a total strength of 357 pupils for Lambanis, 3 schools with a strength of 65 pupils for the hill tribes, 3 schools with a strength of 74 pupils for Kunbis in Sagar taluk, a Halepaika school with 87 pupils in the Shimoga district and one Wodder school with 26 pupils managed by a teacher of the Woddar class in the Honnali taluk.

Number of schools and scholars in respect of language taught.

512. Of the 7,436 public institutes for collegiate, secondary and special education, 3 were Sanskrit colleges, 9 Kannada high schools, 53 Sanskrit schools, 185 vernacular middle schools, 201 anglo-vernacular schools, 7 Panchama middle schools, and the remaining 485 institutions were English colleges, high schools and schools for special education where instruction was imparted in English and in one or more vernacular or classical languages, and primary schools.

Of the 2,015 public schools for boys 1,822 were Kannada schools, 192 were Hindustani schools, 1 Mahratti school.

513. Of the 490 primary schools for girls, 377 were teaching Kannada, 109 Hindustani, 2 Tamil, 2 Mahratti. Of the 1,764 private institutions 1,593 were teaching elementary Kannada or vernacular, 2 were of the advanced grade teaching Arabic or Persian, and 2 were elementary, teaching the Koran. In the public schools, 24,791 pupils learnt English, 11 French, 13,425 classical languages such as Latin, Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit, and the remaining 2,77,072 learnt the vernaculars prevailing in the State. Of the 23,770 pupils in private institutions, 96 learnt English, 70 a classical language and 23,604 a vernacular language.

Standard of Education.

514. There were 8 institutions for collegiate education in English and Oriental learning, 25 high schools and 386 middle schools for secondary education and 6,827 public institutions for primary education.

515. The following table gives the percentage of boys and girls in each stage of instruction to the total number of pupils in public schools for the years 1915-16 and 1916-17 :—

	High		Middle English		Middle vernacular		Upper primary vernacular		Lower primary vernacular	
	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17
Boys... ...	2·18	1·65	9·18	7·05	3·26	3·09	12·82	11·86	72·56	76·35
Girls... ...	0·22	0·14	1·87	2·05	2·38	1·92	10·21	8·32	85·32	8·57

Adult or night schools.

516. There was a large increase in the number of schools intended for the education of artisans and labourers who are unable to attend school during the day from 562 in 1915-16 to 1,020 during the year. Of these 936 were aided and 84 unaided with a total attendance of nearly 23,000 pupils. Forty-five of these schools were for Panchamas.

Aided village indigenous schools.

517. The number of village indigenous schools which are registered for aid on the result system under the special grant-in-aid rules decreased from 415 to 216. As many of them worked very satisfactorily they were converted into village elementary schools.

Training institutions.

518. There were 11 training institutions working during the year: the Training College, Mysore, 7 district normal schools for men and 2 for women, all Government institutions; and the Wesleyan Mission Normal School for girls at Bangalore. The total number of pupils was 469. Besides these 113 teachers underwent

training in the special vacation classes in Bangalore and Mysore and 39 in the rotation classes.

519. The number of industrial schools was 27. Of them 24 were for boys and 3 for girls. One of them, the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, was a purely Government institution. The total strength in all was 1,505 boys and 204 girls. Carpentry was taught in 19 schools, weaving in 6, smithy in 8, rattan work in 9, wood carving in 2, lacquer work in one school and shoe-making in one school. In the girl's industrial schools knitting, sewing and needle work formed the main subjects of industrial education, and embroidery an additional subject in some of them. Industrial schools.

520. There were 170 schools with practical instruction classes, and 3,101 pupils in them. In these schools elementary training in minor industries is being given along with general education, to fit those who have aptitude for higher training to go for training in carpentry, smithy and weaving to the taluk and district industrial schools. Practical instruction.

521. The Engineering section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute in Mysore had 69 pupils on its rolls; 24 in the Senior and 24 in the Junior Sub-overseers' classes and 21 in the Shekdari class. Excursions formed one of the chief features of the training. Some Probationary Assistant Commissioners were also trained in Elementary Engineering in this institution during the year. The strength of the Mechanical Engineering School, Bangalore, was 133. Four of the trained students of the past year were appointed as Superintendents of Industrial schools in certain places, in the Sandal Wood Oil Factory, in the Public Works Department and in the Electrical and Water Supply departments. Engineering schools.

522. During the year, 4 commercial schools were opened at Chintamani, Tirthahalli, Davangere, and Nanjangud in addition to the existing commercial schools at Bangalore and Mysore. There were in all 8 commercial schools, 6 Government and 2 aided. Of the 6 Government institutions 2 in the Bangalore and Mysore cities taught for the advanced grade examination, while the other 4 had only vernacular classes meant for giving a short and elementary course. The strength of all the commercial schools was 510. Commercial schools.

523. The strength in the schools for the deaf-mutes and the blind, Mysore, rose from 23 and 27 to 33 and 38 respectively. The "Blind" section has three classes, namely the preparatory, junior and senior. The pupils of the lowest class are taught reading and the solution of easy problems. Some of the pupils of the higher class received training in music and a few attained proficiency enough to earn a living thereby. The "Deaf" section had four classes, preparatory, junior, senior and adult. The pupils of these classes are trained in lip-reading, and sense culture, and given language lessons with a little arithmetic. But the main training was in industries such as weaving, rattan work, tailoring and knitting. The Model Infant School, Chamarajendrapet, Bangalore City, had 47 children of whom 6 were girls. During the year 7 new Sanskrit schools were started, bringing their total number to 53 with a strength of 2,357 pupils of whom 154 were girls. Twelve of the pupils were Mahomedans. The number of pupils learning English in Sanskrit schools was 454. There were 2,966 pupils learning Sanskrit in other schools which brought the total number of pupils learning Sanskrit to 5,038 as against 4,366 in the previous year. Of the Sanskrit schools, two, *viz.*, the Sankaravilasa Patasala, Mysore, and the Sanskrit School at Siddagange in Tumkur were meant for Lingayets. One interesting feature in connection with the Sanskrit School at Channarayapatna is that the Adhyaksha having resigned, a lady teacher was appointed in his place as a means of promoting Sanskrit education among ladies with the result that there are now 38 girls on the rolls. Other special schools.

Of the institutions which did good work the Saradavilasa Patasala, Mysore, was the best in point of strengh, equipment, efficiency and the result in the public examination.

524. The number of public schools for girls rose from 525 to 607 and their strength from 27,959 to 35,009. Of this number, however, 301 were for boys. There were also 20,631 girls reading in public institutions for boys and 1,376 girls in private institutions. The total number of girls under instruction was therefore 56,715. Of the total number of public institutions for girls, one is an English college, two are English high schools and three Government vernacular high Education of girls and women.

schools. The strength of the Maharani's College rose from 256 to 372 during the year. Four pupils were in the college department, 17 in the high school department and 100 in the Anglo-vernacular classes, the rest being distributed over the Kannada classes, and normal and industrial sections. The London Mission Girls' High School, Bangalore, and the Empress Girls' School, Tumkur, also did good work during the year.

525. In the home education classes at Dodballapur, Closepet, Hoskote, Tyamagondalu and Yelekyatanahalli, there were in all 106 ladies. The Mahilaseva Samaja at Bangalore with a strength of 40 ladies and 19 girls was very popular both in its literary and industrial sections.

The results of the public examinations.

526. The results of the public examinations in the Central College, Bangalore, and the Maharaja's College, Mysore, have been shown in the section on "Mysore University". The Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, had a strength of 166 of whom 126 were in receipt of scholarships. The Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, had 114 on the rolls and the Melkote Sanskrit College 67. The results of all these colleges in public examinations were satisfactory. In the Vidwat examination 47 candidates were registered, 37 were examined and 29 passed, 5 in the first class. The Maharaja's Sanskrit College passed 7, the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College 3, the Melkote College 5, the Sankara Matt, Bangalore 2; and the remaining 12 were private candidates from different parts of India. In the pupils or Vidyarthi Examination 160 passed out of 243, the largest number being from the Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore. In the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination out of 929 examined 331 were declared eligible both for the college course and public service. In the vernacular Upper Secondary examination, 63 passed out of 95. Altogether 3,159 candidates appeared for the vernacular Lower Secondary examination and 1,230 passed, 36 in the first class. In the English Lower Secondary examination 929 candidates passed out of 2,184 sent up, 49 in the first class.

527. One lady candidate appeared for the B. A. (Honours) of the Madras University and another for the B. A. degree examination and both of them passed. Of the 7 lady candidates that appeared for the Intermediate examination of the Madras University 3 passed in full and 2 in part, one of the former being from the Maharani's College, Mysore, which also passed 2 candidates out of 3 in the Mysore University Entrance Examination. Both this college and the London Mission Girls' School, Bangalore, passed 4 and 2 candidates respectively at the Secondary School Leaving Certificate public examination. The passes of lady candidates in the Vernacular Upper Secondary examination were 3 out of 8, in English Lower Secondary examination 18 out of 22, in the Vernacular examination 112 out of 235, in the Teacher's certificate examination in all branches 32 out of 36; and in the examination for proficiency in sewing 20 out of 30.

528. In the public examinations, 2 Mahomedan students passed the B.A. degree examination in one branch, and 3 the Intermediate examination in full with one first class. In the Upper Secondary examination 7 passed, in the Lower Secondary examination 150, in the Teachers' Certificate Examination 37; and 14 Mahomedan girls passed the Lower Secondary examination and 6 the Teachers' Certificate examination.

529. From the Training College, Mysore, 33 out of 38 sent up passed the Upper Secondary examination, 14 out of 21 the examination for the elementary English training class, 29 out of 35 the Upper Secondary Training and 46 out of 67 the Lower Secondary Training examinations. From the Agricultural Training Section 16 out of 18 passed the Veterinary examination. In the Madras Government Technical examination of the Elementary and Intermediate grades 11 out of 25 were successful. From the district normal schools 299 out of 400 teachers passed the theoretical part of the teachers' certificate examination of the Lower Secondary grade and 10 the practical examination. In the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, Mysore, all the 3 that appeared for the Advanced grade examination were successful. Of the 26 that appeared for the Intermediate grade examination 20 passed, and 26 out of 40 passed the Elementary grade examinination. In the Engineering section, 23 out of 25 passed the examination for the senior sub-overseers with 2 in the first class; 21 out of 24 the junior sub-overseer examination and 20 out of 21 the shekdari examination. In the Commercial section 3 out of 10 passed the Advanced grade of the examination, 21 out of 27 the examinations of the Intermediate grade and 71 out of 123 of the Elementary grade. The Hardwicke Commercial

School, Mysore, passed 24 students out of 42 in the public examination. In the aided Commercial School at Bangalore, 30 subject pupils sat for the Technical examinations of the Union of Educational Institutions, Bermingham; and 20 passed, and 3 out of 4 sent up passed the Madras Government Examinations. In the Mysore Government Technical Examination of 1917, 207 in all passed out of 373, 9 out of 21 being in the Advanced grade, 56 out of 93 in the Intermediate grade and 142 out of 359 in the Elementary grade.

Students' hostels.

530. The total number of hostels or boarding houses for students was 32 as against 29 in the previous year, 26 being for boys and 6 for girls. Of the total number, 21 were under Government management, 3 were aided and 8 unaided; 4 were for girls. The total number of boarders in all the hostels was 1,458 of whom 1,081 were boys and 377 were girls. Of the 1,458 boarders 224 were in colleges, 653 in secondary schools, 273 in primary schools and 308 in special schools.

Physical education.

531. Proper attention was given to physical education in the colleges and the schools of the State. Cricket and tennis were popular in the college classes. Physical exercises including drill received proper attention in the high schools and were imparted in some of the schools on up-to-date lines. Tennis, badminton, croquest and rounders were played by the girls of the Maharani's College.

Controlling agencies.

532. The Inspector-General of Education toured in the Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, and Hassan and Tumkur districts and discussed local educational needs with local officers and the people. He also presided over some conferences. The Deputy Inspector-General of Education devoted himself mainly to the development of primary education and the inspection of high schools. Besides all the English high schools, he inspected 90 schools and 4 subordinate offices. Circle Inspectors inspected 801 schools and the District Inspectors 1,106. A large number of schools were inspected by the Assistant Inspectors. These rendered valuable services in connection with numerous conferences in different parts of the State and started a number of Teachers' Associations. The Supervisors who were appointed only in the latter part of the year inspected also a fair number of primary schools. Different private bodies evinced great interest in the progress of Education in the State and offered large sums for the construction of educational buildings.

Expenditure on public institutions.

533. The aggregate expenditure on public instruction during the year 1916-17 was Rs. 32,97,561 as against Rs. 27,85,328 in the previo us year. The main items of expenditure are given below:—

I. DIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Institutions	University education		School education, general		School education, special		Total
	Arts colleges	Professional colleges	Secondary schools	Primary schools	Training schools	All other special schools	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For men	2,24,120	11,196	5,96,236	6,23,395	71,415	2,00,577	17,26,939
For women	8,778	...	1,80,889	1,26,775	5,498	3,482	3,25,422
Total ...	2,32,898	11,196	7,77,125	7,50,170	76,913	2,04,059	20,52,361

II. INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.

Direction	Inspections	Scholarships	Buildings	Special grants for furniture and apparatus	Miscellaneous	Total
Rs. 53,358	Rs. 1,39,085	Rs. 1,10,530	Rs. 4,64,203	Rs. 90,495	Rs. 3,87,729	Rs. 12,45,200

Sources of expenditure.

534. The sources from which the amount required for the above expenditure was drawn were as follows:—

Sources	Amounts		Percentage to total cost	
	1915-16	1916-17	1915-16	1916-17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State Funds	15,23,098	19,94,580	54·69	60·49
Local Funds	5,26,179	5,88,587	18·89	17·85
Municipal Funds	29,254	27,049	1·05	·81
Fees	3,38,301	3,63,905	12·14	9·81
All other sources	3,68,496	3,23,440	13·23	11·04
Total ...	27,85,328	32,97,561	100·00	100·00

535. Of the total expenditure, a sum of Rs. 14,89,814 was spent on Government institutions, Rs. 8,263 on municipal schools, Rs. 5,37,773 on aided institutions, Rs. 16,511 on unaided institutions, Rs. 5,54,498 on buildings and furniture, and Rs. 6,90,825 on the several items under direct expenditure.

536. The expenditure arranged according to institutions of different standards shows that the colleges absorbed 7·39 per cent, high schools for boys 7·10 per cent, middle schools for boys 10·97 per cent, primary schools for boys 18·90 per cent, girls' schools 9·36 per cent, special schools 8·53 per cent, and the remaining 37·75 per cent on indirect expenditure.

537. The average cost of education per head of population increased from Re. 0-7-9 to Re. 0-9-3, of which the State Revenue provided Re. 0-5-7 as against Re. 0-4-3 in 1915-16. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in Government institutions calculated only on direct expenditure was Rs. 10-3-9 as against Rs. 10-3-4 in 1915-16. In the aided schools the cost was Rs. 4-14-7 as against Rs. 7-5-2 in 1915-16, of which a sum of Rs. 2-9-11 was met from State Revenues and Re. 0-1-4 from Local and Municipal Funds as against Rs. 3-9-7 and Re. 0-2-1, respectively, in the previous year. In the unaided schools the cost was Rs. 2-12-2 as against Rs. 9-0-3 in 1915-16.

Outlay on English colleges and high schools.

538. The expenditure in English colleges was Rs. 2,44,094 of which a sum of Rs. 2,24,120 was spent on the Central College, Bangalore, and the Maharaja's College, Mysore. A sum of Rs. 11,196 was spent on the Normal Training College, Mysore, and Rs. 8,778 on the Maharani's College, Mysore. The total cost of educating a pupil on average monthly attendance was Rs. 410-9-6 for the Central College, Bangalore, Rs. 260-5-5 for the Maharaja's College, Mysore, Rs. 1,866-0-0 for the L. T. College and Rs. 2,926-5-4 for the Maharani's College. The amount spent on high schools for boys in the State was Rs. 2,34,362 the average cost of educating each pupil being Rs. 41-6-8.

Expenditure on primary education.

539. The amount spent on primary education for boys was Rs. 6,23,395 as against Rs. 5,37,779 in 1915-16. The percentage of expenditure on primary education of boys to the total expenditure was 18·90 as against 19·30 in 1915-16.

Expenditure on female education.

540. The outlay on female education was Rs. 3,42,678 and it was met from the following sources:—

	Rs.
State Funds	2,16,159
Local Funds	56,057
Municipal Funds Fees	3,960
Fees	4,837
Other sources	61,665
Total ...	3,42,678

Fees were levied only in aided schools for European girls and in other institutions education was free.

Expenditure on students' hostels.

541. The expenditure on students' hostels was Rs. 1,48,844 as against Rs. 1,19,145 in the previous year. Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 1,23,698 was

spent on hostels for boys and Rs. 25,146 on those for girls. The cost was met as shown below:—

	Rs.
State Funds	19,161
Local Funds	.....
Fees	84,040
Subscriptions and endowments	45,643
Total ...	1,48,844

Scholarships.

542. The expenditure on Scholarships during the year was Rs. 1,10,530 or 3·36 per cent of the total expenditure on education. The value of scholarships held in arts colleges was Rs. 18,880; in professional colleges Rs. 51,381; in secondary schools Rs. 20,984; in primary schools Rs. 2,556; and in special schools other than training schools Rs. 16,729. Forty scholarships of value varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 9 each were awarded to pupils in anglo-vernacular girls' schools, and the award of 700 scholarships in girls' schools of the primary and secondary grade for a further term of three years was sanctioned. Thirty-five scholarships at rates varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 each were awarded to Mahomedan boys besides five scholarships granted from Gumbuz Funds. Of the total number of 40 scholarships, 10 were held in the college classes, three in the University Entrance classes, and 27 in high school classes. In addition to these there were 7 Government scholarships of the value of Rs. 25 each, awarded to Mahomedan boys of the State studying in the M. A. O. College, Aligarh. There were also 10 scholarships of the value of Rs. 3 each granted from the Gumbaz Funds to Mahomedan girls in the V class of Hindustani girls' schools in the State. Eight ordinary scholarships of the value of Rs. 4 each were awarded to sons of Pallegar pensioners.

543. For the study of special subjects in foreign countries, eight fresh scholarships were granted during the year under report but owing to war conditions none of the scholarship-holders could proceed out of the State for study. There were in all 8 old scholars prosecuting their studies. Three were Damodar Das scholarship-holders and the rest were either State or loan scholarship-holders. Of the former the first was studying Machanical Engineering in Manchester, England, the second, Organic Chemistry in Harvard University, in the United States of America, and the third, Agricultural Chemistry in Germany. Of the latter, there were 3 State scholarship-holders and 2 loan scholarship-holders. One who went to England for the study of Banking completed a two year's course in the London School of Economics. Another who was also studying in the same institution returned from England. Another studying paper manufacture in the University of Maine Orono in the United States of America completed his course. A third scholar was studying Systems of Education in the University of Chicago. Of the two loan-scholarships-holders, one was studying Electrical Engineering in the General Electrical Company in Schenectady and the other Botany in the University of Chicago in the United States of America.

There were 16 Khadayata scholarship-holders of whom 13 were studying in the arts Colleges at Ahmedabad, Baroda, Poona and Bombay; one in the Engineering College, Poona, and two in the Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Technical scholarships at rates of Rs. 15 to 20 were awarded to students of the Mysore State for study in the Technical Schools of India. There were in all 37 scholarship-holders of whom 12 were studying in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, 11 in the Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay, 9 in the School of Arts, Madras, and 3 in the Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay. Two scholarships, one of the value of Rs. 40 in the School of Arts, Calcutta, and the other of the value of Rs. 20 in the Perambur Workshops, Madras, were not utilized.

Grants-in-aid.

544. The amount disbursed in the shape of grant-in-aid to educational institutions during the year was Rs. 3,77,505 or 11·45 per cent of the total expenditure on education as against Rs. 3,44,324 or 12·36 per cent in 1915-16. The contributions from various funds are given below:—

	Rs.
State Funds	4,61,615
Village School Fund	4,752
Local Funds General	.....
Municipal Funds	11,138
Total ...	3,77,505

Out of the State contributions of Rs. 4,61,615, a sum of Rs. 16,560 was allotted to high schools, Rs. 1,34,164 to anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools for boys, Rs. 28,700 to anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools for girls, Rs. 20,405 to Sanskrit schools, Rs. 69,135 to special institutions and the rest to students' homes and scholarships.

Grants-in-aid for buildings and furniture.

545. The total amount of grants-in-aid from State Funds towards buildings and other charges during the year was Rs. 9,364 of which a sum of Rs. 4,873 was allotted to building works and Rs. 4,491 to furniture, apparatus and books.

Expenditure on buildings.

546. The total expenditure on Government educational buildings during the year was Rs. 3,90,238 as against Rs. 1,90,700 in 1915-16. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 3,49,274 was spent from the Public Works Budget on Colleges, High Schools and special schools and Rs. 40,964 on taluk and village schools. An expenditure of Rs. 81,519 was incurred on village elementary school buildings from the village school fund and from the grant allotted from State funds for the purpose.

The important works that were completed or were in progress during the year were.

(1) The University buildings at Mysore and Bangalore.
(2) The High School building, Hassan.
(3) The Improvement of the Jaganmohan Palace Marriage Pavilion for accommodating the High School Classes of the Maharaja's College, Mysore.
(4) The silk rearing school at Channapatna.
(5) The new girls' school building, Fort, Bangalore.
(6) A.-V. school buildings at Chamrajnagar and Alur.
(7) Kannada boys' school at Koppa and the Girls' School at Kadur.
(8) Thirty-four primary schools at different places in the State.

III. Encouragement to Authors (1916-17).

Encouragement to authors.

547. Out of the annual provision of Rs. 4,000 for encouragement to authors, a sum of Rs. 3,978 was spent in the purchase of books and journals as against Rs. 2,893 in the previous year.

548. The following is a list of the authors encouraged and the more important books or journals purchased and amounts spent on their purchase.

Authors: Mr. K. Srinarasimhaiya for writing the book on "The Teachers Manual" in Kannada, Rs. 400; Sri Rukminiamma for writing "Needle work," Rs. 300; books: The Karnataka Granthamala for 1916-17, Rs. 500; 200 copies of Mysore Maharaja Charitram by Pandit S. Aiya Sastry, Rs. 254; 100 copies of Rural Economy in Bombay, Rs. 240; 15 copies of the English translation of Susruta Samhita, Rs. 231; 200 copies of the Karnatakachandrika, Rs. 200; 15 copies of "Indian-shipping" and "Fundamental Unity of India" by Radha Kumud Mukherji, Rs. 172; subscription for 22 copies of "Sanskrit research for 1916-17," Rs. 110; Rs. 100 towards experiments on "Pakasastra" and Rs. 30 for 15 copies of the social service quarterly for 1916-17. The remaining sum was spent in getting departmental books revised and towards the encouragement of authors of other books of various descriptions.

IV. Literature (1916-17).

Publications registered.

549. During the year, 178 books and periodicals were registered in the State under Act XXV of 1867, as against 139 in the previous year. Of these, 117 were in Kannada, 39 in English and other European languages, 6 in Sanskrit and 16 in more than one language. The number of publications for which copyright was secured was 66 as against 50 in 1915-16.

Nature of literature.

550. Arranged according to subject matter, 45 were books on religion, 22 on art, 10 on the sciences, 11 on history, 4 on biography, one on philosophy, one on law, 15 were works of fiction and 69 miscellaneous works.

General.

551. The third annual meeting of the Karnataka Sahitya Parishad was held in June 1917 in Mysore, and subjects relating to the improvement of Kannada literature discussed. The journal of the Parishad continued to be issued.

CHAPTER VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

I. Muzrai (1916-17).

Number of muzrai institutions.

552. There was no change in the number of muzrai institutions nor any noticeable fluctuation in their income during the year under review. The cash grant to the Brindavanam at Calcutta was slightly increased to give increments to the pay of the staff as also the grants to the muzrai institutions under Palace management. Funds were set free by the abolition of feeding in certain annachatrams and out of them an additional grant of Rs. 1,080 a year was made to the Maharaja's Charities at Tirupati and a sum of Rs. 1,500 a year allotted for the *Tulamasa Santarpane* at Paschimavahini, the expenditure on which was met till now from the savings of certain institutions. The total accumulated surplus at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 17,40,074 of which Rs. 7,67,800 were invested in Government and other authorised securities.

Deposits by private individuals.

553. Lokahitotsuka Mr. D. Appu Rao added a sum of Rs. 1,525 to the endowment fund founded by him for the benefit of the Sri Pranadevaru temple at Bommagondankere in Molakalmuru taluk. The amount now stands at Rs. 3,525 and is permanently deposited with Government under the Charitable Endowment rules. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was deposited by Mr. G. Venkataramaniah, Pleader, Bangalore, for providing an allowance to the Swamiji of the local Sri Ramakrishna Matt. Another deposit of Rs. 1,000 made by this gentleman for the benefit of Sri Kodandaramaswami temple at Bidaragere in the Anekal taluk was also accepted. A deposit of Rs. 1,525 was made by Mr. Venkatavarada Iyengar of Benkipur for the performance of certain services in the Sri Chennakesava Swami temple at Belur. Out of the deposit of Rs. 27,500 under the Charitable Endowment rules made by Lady Kaveri Boyi, the widow of the late Dewan Sir P. N. Krishnamurty, the interest income on Rs. 7,500 was made over to the Muzrai Department for administration, the amount to be spent for the perfomance of certain sevas in the temple of Sri Venkataramanaswami at Tirupathi and the Brindavanam of Sri Raghavendraswami at Mantralaya. An extent of 20 acres of land was endowed by Rajasabhabhushana Diwan Bahadur Mr. C. Srikantesvara Aiyar for the performance of certain services in the temple of Sri Srikantesvara Swami at Nanjangud. At the close of the year there was an aggregate sum of Rs. 5,83,400 deposited with Government as endowment to various charities inaugurated by private individuals.

Construction and repairs.

554. One hundred and nineteen Muzrai institutions were repaired at a total cost of Rs. 1,21,823. Of this, a sum of Rs. 1,12,303 came from the surplus funds of the institutions and contributions from devotees and the balance of Rs. 9,520 was met from the annual State grant.

Revision of scales of income and expenditure in muzrai institutions.

555. Fresh scales of income and expenditure were sanctioned by Government in the case of the following institutions :—

(1) Bommiah's chattram at Santepet, Mysore.
(2) Sri Anjaneyaswami temple at Kadalabalu in the Davangere taluk.
(3) Sri Adinarayanaswami temple at Yellodu in the Gudibanda sub-taluk.
(4) Sri Veerabhadraswami temple at Avinahalli in the Sagar taluk.
(5) Sri Hutcharayaswami temple at Shikarpur.
(6) Sri Satya Narayanaswami temple at Hiriyur.
(7) Sri Ranganathaswami temple at Komarnahalli in the Harihar sub-taluk.
(8) Sri Gopalaswami temple at Sidlaghatta.

Sanction was also accorded to the levy of fees on shops opened during the jatra of Sri Thippe Rudraswami at Nayakanahatti in Challakere taluk.

Matts.

The properties belonging to the undermentioned matts continued to be under Government management during the year :—

(1) The Sri Vyasarayaswami Matt at Sosale.
(2) Sri Sivaganga Matt at Sivaganga.
(3) Sri Sampushta Narasimhaswami Matt at Subrahmanya.
(4) Sri Hariharpur Matt at Hariharpur in the Koppa taluk.
(5) Jain Matt at Sravanabelagola.
(6) Bisagnia Matt at Chikamagalur.
(7) Bandigade Sampige Matt in the Koppa taluk.

On the recommendation of the Swamigalu of the Sri Vyasarayaswami matt a sum of Rs. 1,000 a year was made available from the matt funds for the grant of scholarships to deserving students.

The Swamigalu of the Sri Kundapur Vyasarayaswmi matt at Abbur in the Channapatna taluk having passed away, the succession of Vedamurti Gururayachar as Swamigalu under the titular name of Sri Lakshmi Prasannathirtha Sripadangalavaru was recognised by Government. Recognition was also accorded to the succession of Rudrayya alias Channaveeraswami as Ayya of the Bisagnia matt in the Chikmagalur taluk.

The inam villages in the Kolar and Shimoga districts endowed to the Majjigehalli matt at Mulbagal which were hitherto under Government management were restored to the Swamigalu.

Prince Gulam Mahammad Charity Fund.

556. The total number of recipients of the Charity on the 30th June 1917 was 159. Out of this number 93 were Mahomedans, 47 Indian Christians and 19 Brahmans. The income for the year was Rs. 6,126 and expenditure Rs. 5,864, leaving a balance of Rs. 262. The surplus at the credit of the charity amounting to Rs. 1,900 was invested in the Government of India War Loan.

Gumbuz.

557. The Gumbuz containing the tombs of Nawabs Hyder Ali Khan and Tippu Sultan and the maszids at Seringapatam and Ganjam were maintained in good condition and the usual services were properly performed therein. Three Hindustani schools and a langarkhana maintained from the funds of the institution were in good working order.

Grant-in-aid institutions.

558. Grants-in-aid from State Funds were continued during the year to the undermentioned institutions :—

	Rs.
(1) The Friend-in-need Society, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	600
(2) The Girdlestone Home for incurables, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	300
(3) Srinivasa Mandiram Orphanage, Bangalore City ...	1,200
(4) Arya Dharma Bodhini Sabha, Bangalore City ...	225
(5) Ubhaya Vedanta Pravarthana Sabha at Melkote ...	120
(6) Anathalaya at Mysore	1,200
(7) Abalasrama, Basavangudi, Bangalore City, for the maintenance of an orphan girl	96

Sanskrit and Ayurvedic Colleges.

559. The Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College at Bangalore and the Ayurvedic College at Mysore continued to do good work. The severe outbreak of plague in November and December 1916 affected the attendance in the classes in the former. Four students appeared for Vidwat examinations held in Mysore, three being successful. The construction of the Sanskrit College Hostel at Bangalore made good progress during the year.

The Ayurvedic College had only two classes, *viz.*, the 1st and 2nd year classes as no entrants were taken in the years 1913-14 and 1914-15. Two old students of the College sat for and passed the final Ayurvedic examination held in January 1917.

General Reorganization of the department.

560. The most important work that engaged the attention of the Government during the year was the improvement of the condition of the Muzrai institutions in the State and of the administration of the Muzrai Department. The committee which had been appointed to examine the matter submitted a detailed report relating to the reorganization of the department and improvements in the administration of institutions. The report was considered by Government and orders were passed placing the department on an efficient and workable basis. The Muzrai Superintendent was appointed *Ex-officio* Joint Secretary to Government and provided with an Office Assistant and an adequate staff of officials, professional and clerical. Muzrai institutions in the State have been classed under three heads according to resources and importance and the guiding principles to be followed in their management, control and supervision have been laid down. Systematic investigation into their resources and requirements has been started with a view to fix regular scales of income and expenditure and to ascertain possible surpluses. The working of the various Government annachattrams in the State was examined and in twenty of them free feeding was ordered to be stopped, as not required under present conditions, and the funds thus set free were utilized in maintaining

rest-houses in their stead and in improving the resources of other chattrams. The large surpluses now at the credit of various institutions, but not immediately required for their purposes, have been ordered to be consolidated to constitute a common fund for purposes of investment, the income being used for the benefit of muzrai institutions generally and for other objects not inconsistent with the original endowments. A scheme was also approved for the levy of a small but uniform percentage charge on the income of institutions under the management of the department, in place of contributions now levied from a limited number of institutions, to meet the cost of the special establishment maintained for Muzrai work in the offices of the Muzrai Superintendent, the Comptroller, the Deputy Commissioners of districts and in taluk offices.

II. Amrut Mahal (1916-17).

561. The rainfall during the year being copious, water and fodder were available in the Amrut Mahal Kavals and the condition of the cattle was generally good. Rinderpest and black quarter were however prevalent, and 134 head of cattle succumbed to the former and 324 to the latter. Other casualties were 427. Health of cattle.

562. The year opened with 7,942 head of cattle. During the year 1,445 calves were born and 4 "gosu" were received from the Sarvegars in lieu of missing cattle, bringing the total to 9,391. Of this number, 885 died, 374 were sold, and 22 head of cattle were struck off the accounts leaving 8,110 head of cattle at the close of the year. Stock.

563. There were 202 sheep at the beginning of the year and 62 births during the year making a total of 264. Of these, 32 died, 8 were sold, and 25 rams supplied free of cost for breeding purposes to owners of large flocks of sheep. There was thus a balance of 199 sheep at the end of the year. Sheep.

564. The year opened with 21 head of cattle and there were 5 births during the year. A sum of Rs. 1,248 was spent for the feed and keep of the cattle and the income from milk was Rs. 248. Milch cattle.

565. During the year two kattes were repaired, and lantana was removed from over 720 acres of kaval. A sum of Rs. 3,081 was realised from the sale of different kinds of grain about 55 pallas in stock at the close of the year. Other improvements.

566. The total receipts during the year were Rs. 35,519 out of a demand of Rs. 41,471 including a balance of Rs. 350 from the previous year. Of the total receipts, Rs. 18,547 were from the sale of cattle, Rs. 202 represented the value of missing cattle, Rs. 12,617 were from *terige*, Rs. 534 from hides and Rs. 3,619 from miscellaneous sources. The total expenditure of the department was Rs. 35,050 as against Rs. 34,612 in the previous year. Receipts and expenditure.

567. During the year 85 bullocks were trained and sent to the officer commanding the Imperial Transport Corps Depot at Bangalore. Arrangements were made to cover village cows with Amrut Mahal bulls free of cost in the Chitaldrug district. Most of the important kavals were inspected by the Superintendent of the department. General.

III. Archæology (1916-17).

568. The printing of the supplement to volume V of the Epigraphia Carnatica made fair progress during the year. The work in connection with the general index to the volumes of Epigraphia Carnatica was practically complete. Selections from inscriptions concerning matters of historical and special interest have been made and arranged according to the subject matter. A supplement to volume IX of the Epigraphica Carnatica consisting of 400 newly discovered inscriptions was under preparation for the press. A monograph on the Kesava temple at Somanathapur with 25 plates for illustrating its architecture and sculpture was published and two others on the Kesava temple at Belur and Lakshmidevi temple at Doddagaddavalli, Hassan taluk, were under preparation. During the year 18 coins—10 gold, 1 silver and 7 copper were examined and found to belong to the General.

Hoysalas, the Cholas, to Vijayanagar, and to native states such as Mysore, Hyderabad, Pudukota and to the British East India Company. Two chromleches were got excavated and in one of them 5 pots of different sizes and 4 bowls were unearthed.

Inscriptions.

569. The officers of the Archæological department toured in the Hassan, Kadur, Tumkur, Mysore, Kolar and Bangalore districts and inspected 81 villages in all. Altogether 290 new records were copied during the year, *viz.*, 228 in Mysore district, 34 in Kolar district, 19 in Hassan district, 7 in Bangalore district and one each in the Kadur and Tumkur districts. Of the 290 inscriptions, 122 were in Tamil Character, 4 in Telugu, 5 in Nagari, one in Persian and the rest in Kannada. Most of the new records discovered during the year are assignable to specific dynasties of kings such as the Ganga, the Nolamba, the Bana, the Chola, the Hoysala and those of Punnad, Vijayanagar and Mysore. There are also some inscriptions relating to the Nayekars of Madura and to the chiefs of Tanjore, Chanji, Ummattur, Hadinadu, Kalale, Avati, Yelahanka and Ariyalur. Among the epigraphical discoveries of the year, a set of copper plates received from the Mulbagal taluk and another set received from Yelandur taluk are of great historical importance. The former records a grant by the Ganga King Durvinita in the 20th year of his reign, and the latter is a record of the Punnad Kings and has to be looked upon as an important find, considering that only one other of the dynasty has hitherto been known from a copper plate.

570. A stone inscription at Kallur, Srinivaspur taluk is of great interest as being the only lithic record so far discovered of the early Ganga King Srivikrama who ruled in the middle of the 7th century. Another record of the Ganga King Sripurusha of the 8th century found at Agara, Yelandur taluk, is also of some interest as it names his queen and the province over which she ruled. The numerous copper grants in the possession of the Raghavendraswami Mata at Nanjangud ranging in date from 1490 to 1774 A. D. testify to the high esteem in which the Swamis of the Mata were held by various rulers and chiefs all over Southern India. One of them issued by the Tanjore Chief Chavappa in 1580 is of considerable importance as it furnishes the valuable information that Vijayendra Yati of the Raghavendraswami Mata, Appayyadikshita and Tatacharya were contemporaries and that they met together at Chavappa's court to discuss the merits of their respective schools of philosophy. Some of the inscriptions found in Yelandur and Chamarajnagar taluks are of great help to make up a more complete list of the Hadinadu chiefs. Some of the inscriptions have brought to light the facts that Vishnavurdhana granted Grama or Sante Grama to his queen Santale in about 1123 A. D.; that Ummattur was the capital of a line of chiefs known as the Ummattur chiefs from 1475 A. D. to 1613 A. D.; that portions of the Yelandur tract were under the Ummattur Odeyars among whom were Ganga Raja Odeyar and Ankusa Raya Odeyar (two new names revealed by the epigraphs); that about the middle of the 17th century the tract was annexed to Mysore and remained under its rulers till 1807 when it was granted as a jahgir to Dewan Purnaiya, that the old name of Yelandur was Ilamardur or Young Mardur where Singe Depa, a chief of Hadinadu, built a temple known as Gouriswara temple in 1500 A. D. and that Punnad or Punnata was the ancient kingdom situated in the south of Mysore. The history of some local places such as Sidlaghatta and Budikota was studied in detail and recorded. At Elaburigi six new epigraphs were found of which 4 were viragals of the 10th century and one a Tamil mastikal or satistone of Rajendra Chola's time. Another discovery of some interest was a Yantra stone of the 10th century set up by the order of the Ganga King Narasimha for the benefit of the cattle of Hebata village.

Ancient manuscripts.

571. At Sravanabelagola, 29 works that were in the possession of a private gentleman were examined. Among other manuscripts examined during the year were *Barhaspatya Samhita*, an ancient work on Astrology, in the form of a dialogue between Brihaspati and Indra; *Nighanturaja* or *Abhidhanachudamoni*, a medical lexicon by Narahari Pandita, a descendant of the renowned Mahimanandacharya of Kashmira; *Sripadasite*, a short Kannada poem in praise of the Pancha Parmeshtis or five classes of jaina saints by a jaina poet Achanna, better known as Vanivallabha of the 12th century; *Atmatatva-parikshana*, a sanskrit prose work treating of jaina philosophy by Devaraja of the 15th century; *Yatindrapravana champu*, a sanskrit work giving an account of the Srivaishnava teacher known as Manavalamamuni; and *Halasya-mahatmya*, a Kannada champu written

by a Brahmana poet Venkatesa of the 18th century under the patronage of Dalvayi Nanjaraja of Kalale. Besides the above, 10 works of literary interest were also transcribed.

IV. Ethnography (1916-17).

572. During the year under report, 22 minor castes were investigated and preliminary drafts regarding them compiled. Ethnography.

V. Government Press (1916-17).

573. There were at the close of the year 415 paid employees and 29 boys in the Central Press at Bangalore, making a total of 444 as against 393 paid employees and 39 boys in the previous year. Excluding the boys, two of the employees were Europeans, 5 Eurasians, 13 Indian Christians, 56 Mahomedans and 368 Hindus. The number of permanent employees in the Branch Press at Mysore was 24, as in the previous year. Establishment.

574. During the year one monotype composing machine at a cost of Rs. 16,202 and a Babcock printing machine together with its accessories at a cost of Rs. 7,018 were purchased for the Press. 7,417 lbs. of type were purchased at a cost of Rs. 7,015 in connection with certain urgent works, and 11,216 lbs. of type valued at Rs. 5,685 were cast and taken to credit in the stock. The total value of the plant in the Central Press, Bangalore, at the close of the year was Rs. 2,42,009. An amount of Rs. 17,305 was written off the accounts on account of depreciation of stock and unserviceable articles. Value of stock, additions, etc.

575. The subjoined statement shows the total out-turn of work in the Central and Branch Presses for the year 1916-17 as compared with the previous year. Out-turn of work.

	1915-16	*1916-17*
Number of pages composed	62,940	82,971
,, printed	21,511,660	26,801,406
,, books bound	1,382,507	1,153,051
Quantity of type cast ...lbs.	13,043	lbs. 12,652
Number of stereo plates	1,215	2,801
,, embosing impressions	228,280	110,700
,, lithographic impressions ...	27,898	30,595

576. The receipts of the Government Press from all sources amounted to Rs. 6,064 as against Rs. 4,558 in the previous year. The expenditure on both the Presses at Bangalore and Mysore amounted to Rs. 1,55,632. Receipts and expenditure.

577. Fifty-nine of the Press employees received general education in the school attached to the Press for the purpose. General education school.

578. The technical school opened at the Central Press last year was working throughout the year under report. There were 13 students on the roll and they made satisfactory progress in practical and theoretical work. Morning classes were held for press employees and ten of them passed the Madras Technical Examinations. Technical education.

VI. Stationery (1916-17).

579. The year under report opened with a balance of stock valued at Rs. 70,611. New stock of the value of Rs. 2,37,932 was added making the value of total stock Rs. 3,08,543. The value of foreign articles purchased during the year was Rs. 84,695 and the value of paper purchased from Indian Mills Rs. 1,29,902. Stock.

580. The value of the stationery supplied to the various offices in the State during the year amounted to Rs. 2,79,543 as against Rs. 1,57,747 in the previous year. Stationery was issued 1,424 times and forms were issued 218 times. The total cost of paper and other articles supplied to the Government Press amounted to Rs. 1,75,820. Supply to public departments.

581. The year under report closed with a balance of stock of the value of Rs. 29,000. Balance.

582. The budget grant of the Stationery department was greatly increased during the year partly on account of war sur-charge and partly on account of provision to meet the requirements of certain new offices. General.

During the year under report the Stationery Depot was visited by Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani of Cooch-Behar and the Hon'ble the British Resident in Mysore.

VII. Meteorology (1916-17).

Observatories.

583. As in the previous year, there were 4 observatories in the State, *viz.*, one first class observatory at Bangalore and three third class observatories at Mysore, Hassan, and Chitaldrug. The first class observatory has been equipped, in addition to instruments read by the eye, with autographic instruments for continuously recording pressure, temperature, humidity, wind direction and velocity, rainfall and sunshine, and the third class observatories have been furnished with eye instruments which are read once daily at 8 hours.

Working.

584. Observations of maximum and minimum temperature in the Stevenson screen for comparison with those recorded in the thermometer shed of approved pattern were continued during the year. The daily 8 hours observations were taken regularly at all the four observatories during the year and weather telegrams despatched to Simla, Bombay and Madras from Bangalore, to Simla from Mysore and Chitaldrug, and to Madras from Hassan. The registers of the daily observations with copies of the daily weather telegrams were also forwarded every month to the Meteorological office, Simla, from all the four stations and the monthly register of 10 hours and 16 hours observations to Calcutta from the Bangalore observatory for inclusion in the monthly weather report.

The pilot balloon observations for investigating the velocity and direction of upper air currents recorded at Bangalore were sent to the Director, Areological observatory at Agra. The results obtained at Bangalore were declared valuable and utilized by the Director General of Observatories in making the monsoon forecast.

Rain registration.

585. During the year one rain-gauge station was closed in the Bangalore district and one was opened in the Kolar district, so that the total number of rain-gauge stations in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 225. Out of these, 203 or 90 per cent were inspected as against 91 per cent in the previous year. Twenty-three raingauges, 20 half-inch measure glasses and 29 receivers were issued on requisitions.

Inspection of Observatories.

586. The Director General of observatories visited the Bangalore Observatory and expressed his satisfaction with the arrangements made for taking pilot balloon observations with a theodolite. The Meteorological Reporter to the Government inspected the observatories at Hassan and Chitaldrug and found them in good order.

Cost.

587. The cost of the department during the year was Rs. 13,212.

VIII. Horticultural and Public Gardens (1916-17).

Lal-bagh.

588. The Lal-bagh at Bangalore attracted, as usual, large numbers of visitors during the year. The European and Indian restaurants opened in the Lal-bagh last year increased in usefulness and popularity. The heavy rainfall during the first half of the year caused some damage to the rose and hibiscus gardens and rendered the menagerie damp and unhealthy. To save the plants and animals from the effects of continuous dampness, trenches were dug in several places. The seed depôt and sale room gave, as usual, cultural and other technical information to the enquiring public. The importation of plants and seeds for departmental use and for sale and exchange was much retarded on account of the war. Plants, seeds and cuttings were, as usual, supplied to the public, departmental gardens and charitable institutions. The number of plants and cuttings thus supplied was 9,207 and 1,082 as against 15,497 and 1,482 respectively, and the quantity of seed issued was 741 lbs. or 2,063 packets as against 3,120 lbs. or 5,012 packets in the previous year. The Bureau of Economic Botany also did some useful work.

Zoological collection.

589. The additions to the menagerie, by purchase during the year, were a pair of drill monkeys, some Java birds, blossom headed parrots and a pair of lorries. There were also large additions by birth to the stock of cheetahs and deer.

590. As usual, two horticultural shows were held in the Lal-bagh at Bangalore and two at Mysore and all of them were well attended. The number and quality of the exhibits were also good. Horticultural shows.

591. During the latter part of March 1917, the final examination of the third batch of students of the Horticultural School was held, and all of them with the exception of two passed. Some of the successful students were employed as District Horticultural Inspectors and one of them was selected by the military authorities for horticultural work at Bagdad. The night school for *malis* also did good work. Horticultural and general education.

592. The development of fruit culture in the State continued to receive special attention during the year. A scheme of loans for the improvement of horticulture and extension of fruit cultivation was sanctioned. An experienced horticultural Inspector was employed to give technical advice and help to intending gardeners and did considerable inspection and propogandist work. Help was rendered to the District Committees of Shimoga, Hassan and Kadur in regard to projects for planting fruit gardens at those places. A large number of orders were received for fruit plants and arrangements made to supply them. A supply of fruit plants has been organised at Bangalore. Two hundred plants of Australian orange of various kinds were got and kept in stock at the Lal-bagh. By the co-operation of a well known local garden owner, an adequate supply of plants of various kinds such as mango grafts, orange, Ceylon Cocoanuts, lime grafts, guava, pomegranate grafts, apple, pometo grafts, rose apple has been made available. Fruit culture.

593. During the year under report the construction of two gate lodges were almost completed. A reservoir with a capacity of 30,000 gallons was constructed on a rock at the highest point in the garden, as also a house for a motor engine and pump for pumping water into the reservoir. A run for the Kangaroo was made and two caves for rodents were also constructed during the year. Some of the fruit trees, the monkey apple tree introduced from the West Indies and the cocoa plum from East Africa, planted in the previous years, fruited for the first time. Collections of Ixoras, Orchids and Geraniums, of new varieties, were added. Mango ginger from Calcutta and Cochin, pine apples of new varieties from Singapore, root cotton from Farmosa and early fruiting cocoanuts from Ernaculam were among the important introductions. Improvements.

594. The cost of the maintenance of the Lal-bagh during the year was Rs. 39,317 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 4,311. Finance.

595. The other gardens under the direct charge of the department, *viz.*, the Sunkal Tank Farm and the Cubbon Park at Bangalore, the Gardon and Curzon Parks and a few minor gardens at Mysore, the Daria Dowlat bagh at Seringapatam and the Exotic garden at Nandidrug were all maintained in a satisfactory condition. Experimental cultivation of fruits and vegetables was carried on successfully in the Sunkal Tank Farm. The Cubbon Park was enlarged by the acquisition of new lands and a new bandstand was completed during the year. In the Daria Dowlat bagh at Seringapatam, special attention was paid to fresh planting and to the nursery. The cost of maintaining these minor gardens amounted to Rs. 25,160 and the receipts amounted to Rs. 5,522. Other gardens and parks.

596. The Nundidrug hill station is increasing in popularity. All the available accommodation on the hill was taken up during the season. The number of persons that visited the station was 608. The expenditure in connection with this station was Rs. 6,794 and the receipts in the way of rents, etc., amounted to Rs. 3,332. The hill station at Nundidrug.

IX. Government Museum (1916-17).

597. The total number of visitors during the year was 367,038 (men 214,444 and women 152,594) as against 454,524 in 1915-16. As usual the largest numbers visited during *Karaga* and other local festivals. During the year under report a large number of school children visited the museum with their teachers. Visitors.

598. The collection remained in good condition. Some of the old and worn out articles were replaced by fresh ones and the collection was cleaned and rearranged. The total number of accessions during the year was 136. One seagull, one cockatoo, one monstrous chick, one monstrous duck, one spotted dove Collection and additions.

and 6 flying foxes were the chief among the specimens received by presentation and added to the collection. One head of a calf (double-headed), one Nepalese sword and six medals were purchased.

Cost.

599. The amount expended for the up-keep of the museum during the year was Rs. 3,167 as against Rs. 3,515 in the previous year.

X. Printing Presses and Periodicals (1916-17).

Printing Presses.

600. Including the two Government Presses there were in the State 64 printing presses at the end of 1916-17 as against 59 at the end of 1915-16. Of these, 33 were in the Bangalore district, 17 in the Mysore district, five in the Shimoga district, 3 in the Kolar district, 2 each are in Chitaldrug and Kadur districts and 1 each in Tumkur and Hassan districts.

Newspapers and periodicals.

601 There were nine newspapers and thirty-one periodicals in circulation in the State during the year under report, excluding the *Mysore Gazette*, which is the Government Gazette, and the *Police Gazette* and the *Mysore Economic Journal*, which are publications issued respectively by the Police department and the Mysore Economic Conference.

Of the newspapers and periodicals in circulation, 25 were in Kannada, 11 in English, one in Urdu and two in more than one language. Of the 9 newspapers, one was published daily, one bi-weekly and the rest weekly, all of them being chiefly devoted to general news. Of the 31 periodicals one was published once in two months, one quarterly and the rest monthly. Two of the periodicals dealt with technical matters, 1 was a comic journal, 11 were literary and educational publications, 13 were confined to religion and philosophy and the rest treated of miscellaneous matter.

XI. Libraries (1916-17).

Libraries.

602. There were three Government libraries, apart from those attached to colleges and schools, *viz.*, the Oriental Library at Mysore, the Educational Library and Museum at Bangalore and the library attached to the Government Museum at Bangalore.

Oriental library.

603. During the year, 257 printed and 136 manuscript works in Sanskrit or Kannada were added to the stock of the Oriental Library. The total number of volumes in the library at the end of 1916-17 was 19,549, of which 10,607 were printed books and 8,942 manuscripts. The additions during the year were chiefly books on Sanskrit and Kannada literature. During the year, 1,192 pages of 8 books were printed, 1,018 books were consulted and 149 lent.

Educational library and museum.

604. One hundred and eighty-nine volumes were added to the Education library during the year, bringing the total number of volumes at the end of the year, to 9,100. The addition consisted mostly of school books on Sanskrit or Kannada literature, History and Economics, English prose and poetry, and works of reference and other books of general educational interest. Six hundred and fourteen volumes were consulted and lent.

Museum library.

605. During the year under report 58 volumes comprising new books, administration reports, art and scientific journals and other miscellaneous publications were added to the Museum Library, bringing the total number to 1,869. Two hundred books were consulted. The number of visitors to the library was 150 as against 197 in the previous year.

Central Book Depôt.

606. The value of stock at the Central Book Depôt at the end of the year 1916-17 was Rs. 2,42,202, the value of the stock added during the year was Rs. 1,04,516. The total sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 73,789. The value of books, etc., supplied to several schools, etc., free of cost was Rs. 8,812.

The 3rd December 1917.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Chief Secretary to the Government.

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STATISTICAL RETURNS.

APPENDIX I.

Names of high officers in the Mysore State showing changes in the personnel during the year 1916-17.

Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
		From	To	
1. Sir M. Visvesvaraya, B.A., L.C.E., M.I.C.E., K.C.I.E.	Dewan ...	10th November 1912.		
2. Sir Sri Narasimharaja Wadiyar, G.C.I.E.	Extraordinary Member of Council.	28th January 1914.		
3. Rejasevadhurina, Mr. M. Kantharaj Urs, B.A., C.S.I.*	First Member of Council.	1st April 1916.		
4. Mr. Albion Rajkumar Banerji, M.A., I.C.S., C.I.E.	Second Member of Council.	21st March 1916.		Officiated as First Member of Council from 1st April to 14th September 1916.
5. Sir Leslie Creery Miller, Kt.†	Chief Judge, Chief Court.	20th July 1914.		
6. Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B.L.	Judge, Chief Court.	5th December 1909.		Officiated as Second Member of Council from 1st April to 14th September 1916.
7. Mr. T. Paramasiva Iyer, B.A.	Judge, Chief Court.	1st July 1914.		
8. Mr. Mir Humza Hussain, B.A., B.L.	Offg. Judge, Chief Court.	5th June 1916.	14th September 1916.	

* Was on privilege leave combined with leave on private affairs till the 14th September 1916.
† Do from the 4th June to 3rd July 1917.

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws passed during the year 1916-17.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adopted from the British Indian Acts	Date of introduction*	Remarks
1	V of 1916.—The Mysore University Regulation.	Partly.	22nd July 1916	*Date of introduction is taken to be the date on which the measure received His Highness the Maharaja's sanction.
2	VI of 1916.—The Enemy Trading (Emergency) Regulation.	Yes ...	10th Nov. 1916	
3	VII of 1916.—The Criminal Tribes Regulation.	Yes ...	14th Dec. 1916	
4	VIII of 1916.—A Regulation further to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code, 1888.	Yes ...	14th Dec. 1916	
5	IX of 1916.—The Provident Funds Regulation.	Yes ...	22nd Dec. 1916	
6	X of 1916.—A Regulation, to amend the Mysore Tramways Regulation.	No ...	22nd Dec. 1916	
7	XI of 1915.—A Regulation to amend the Mysore Land Acquisition Regulation.	No ...	22nd Dec. 1916	
8	XII of 1916.—A Regulation to amend the Tank Panchayet Regulation, 1911.	No ...	22nd Dec. 1916	
9	XIII of 1916.—The Minor Tank Restoration Regulation.	No ...	22nd Dec. 1916	
10	I of 1917.—The Mysore Arbitration Regulation.	Yes ...	3rd April 1917	
11	II of 1917.—The Enemy Trading Regulation.	Yes ...	5th April 1917	
12	III of 1917.—A Regulation to amend the Village Courts Regulation, 1913.	Yes ...	17th April 1917	

APPENDIX III.

Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military Force in the Mysore State for the year 1916-17.

Arm of service	Sanctioned strength of the force	Number of fighting officers						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowances of the force, including followers	Arms	Remarks
		At the end of last year	Recruited during this year	Casualties			At the end of the current year	Number of Regiments, Battalions or Batteries	Number of guns	Number of men						
				Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cavalry	397	375	75	1	23	182	244	1	...	...	13	53	178	Rs. 1,66,303	Carbines, swords and lances.	
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry	1,812	1,723	162	24	48	210	1,603	3	...	...	51	358	1,194	2,35,118	Muskets and Swords.	The 1st and 3rd regiments are each supplied with 100 breach-loading smooth bore rifles.
Imperial Service Lancers ...	921	685	264	9	122	49	769 +55	1	...	...	27 +2	85 +10	657 +43	4,15,173	Revolvers, short rifles, swords and lances.	
Imperial Service Transport Corps	558	429	102	8	12	36	475 +13	1	...	...	15	94 +3	366 +10	3,08,305	Revolvers and swords.	For officers only.
Total ...	3,688	3,212	603	42	205	477	3,091 +68*	6	...	...	106 +2	590 +13	2,395 +53	11,24,899		

* Supernumeraries.

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APPENDIX IV.

Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police in the Mysore State for the year 1916-17.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined departmentally, degraded or suspended	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Inspector-General of Police	1	Rs. 1,400	Rs. 10,99,664	219	1,870	41	123	218	3,137	221	
District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendent of Police	13	250 to 800									
Inspectors	118	40 to 200									
Sub-Inspectors	15	25 to 30									
Jamadars, Head Constables, Dafedars and Sergeants ...	727	12 to 25									
Constables	5,222	8 to 12									

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Police in the Mysore State during the year 1916-17.

State	Number of offences		Number of accused arrested		Number of accused sent for trial		Number of accused convicted		Number of accused acquitted or discharged		Percentage of convictions to total number arrested		Percentage of convictions to total number sent up for trial		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mysore ...	12,309	10,998	8,108	6,089	7,639	5,291	4,968	3,381	2,671	1,910	61·3	55·5	65·03	63·9	

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Mysore State during the year 1916-17.

State	Amount stolen		Amount recovered		Percentage of recoveries to property stolen		Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mysore	Rs. 2,14,934	Rs. 2,40,791	Rs. 98,578	Rs. 86,984	45·8	36·1	

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Tota	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
	Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.					
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	2	4	6	6
4	255 to 263 A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	1	1	2	...
6	489 A to 489 D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	3	3	1
7	212 to 216, 216 A ...	Harbouring an offender	1	1	2	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226...	Other offences against public justice	27	34	61	39
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	69	56	118	46
10	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	5	3	8	4
		Total ...	98	102	200	96
	Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.					
11	302, 303, 396... ...	Murder	60	57	117	88
12	307	Attempts at murder	8	9	17	10
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	16	15	31	20
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	7	13	60	11
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	25	21	46	14
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	13	32	45	32
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	53	100	153	79
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	7	5	12	8
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	114	175	289	190
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	22	29	51	51
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	2	6	8	3
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	104	130	234	121
24	304 A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	14	19	33	19
		Total ...	445	611	1,056	646

VII.

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1916-17.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total		
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	5	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	10	6	...	4	...	2	...	...	6	2	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
32	54	25	1	20	...	...	4	...	25	4	...
53	1,089	265	13	147	26	50	29	...	265	243	...
6	6	3	...	3	...	...	...	..	3	1	...
101	1,166	301	14	176	26	52	33	...	301	253	...
60	112	33	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	48	...
10	11	5	...	5	..	...	...	...	5	4	...
18	38	19	...	15	4	...	...	...	19	9	...
14	25	10	...	5	...	5	...	...	10	7	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	17	8	...	4	...	2	2	...	8	3	...
32	33	19	5	2	1	...	11	...	19	7	..
98	195	35	...	13	5	8	9	...	35	72	...
7	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
155	344	33	3	11	4	4	11	...	33	116	...
23	31	6	...	2	2	2	...	...	6	11	...
3	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
122	242	51	2	16	...	4	29	...	51	84	...
17	27	11	...	5	1	1	4	...	11	5	...
588	1,081	232	11	88	17	26	66	...	208	367	...

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
	Sections of the Indian Penal Code.					
1	115, 117, 118, 119 ...	Abetment of cognizable offences	...	...	...	...
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to the Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	...	1	...
4	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	...	...
5	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes.	...	...	...	2
6	489A to 489D ...	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	...	...	...	...
7	212 to 216, 216A ...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
8	224, 225, 225 B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	1	5	4	8
9	143 to 153, 157, 158, 159...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	3	22	24	
10	140, 170, 171... ...	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	1
		Total ...	4	27	29	68
		Class II—Serious Offences against the Person.				
11	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder	...	...	...	...
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	1	1	7
14	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	...	...	...	...
15	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	1	3	1
17	305, 306, 309... ...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	1	4	2	2
18	329, 331, 333, 325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	7	2	6
19	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	...	...
20	327, 330, 332, 324 ...	Hurt	...	6	8	6
21	363 to 369 and 372, 373 and 371.	Kidnapping or abduction, selling, etc., for prostitution and dealing in slaves.	...	2	2	1
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	1	...	...
23	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or women or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	8	6	1
24	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	2	1
		Total ...	1	30	26	25

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1916-17.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
111	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	551	
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
116	24	1	...	...	3	...	...	573	
2	...	...	...	...	7	11	13	21	
...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	2	
2	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	10	
...	1	1	1	7	...	...	...	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
7	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	49	
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	
...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	
20	8	13	1	10	9	11	13	342	

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of offences			Number of cases disposed of during the past year
			Balance from past year	Committed during the present year	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	45	26	71	41
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	79	81	160	94
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	61	51	112	79
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	50	71	121	72
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,581*	1,370	2,951	1,235
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,816*	1,599	3,415	1,521
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	60	106	166	119
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	8	13	21	21
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	68	119	187	140
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	253	305	558	404
		{ ordinary	1,295	2,246	3,541	2,075
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	114	142	256	171
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	25	47	72	59
37	419, 420	Cheating	32	62	94	38
38	447, 448, 455, 456	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	132	197	329	236
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	16	12	28	22
		Total ...	1,867	3,011	4,878	3,005
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	4	5	9	5
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861, and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	12	50	62	41
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	83	1,108	1,191	2,463
		Total ...	99	1,163	1,262	2,509
		Grand Total ...	4,393*	6,605	10,998	7,917

VII—*contd.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1916-17.

Number of cases disposed of during the present year	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons convicted	Number of persons sentenced to							Number of persons acquitted or discharged	Number of persons confined being insane
			Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine						
			Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
42	154	21	...	20	...	1	...	...	21	36	...
87	77	24	...	15	...	4	5	...	24	17	...
59	62	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	25	...
61	116	26	...	17	...	5	4	...	26	48	...
1,601	837	*324	1	190	22	87	11	12	323	220	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,880	1,246	*398	1	245	22	97	20	12	397	346	...
91	255	12	...	2	...	...	10	...	12	84	...
13	12	5	1	1	1	...	2	...	5	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
104	267	17	1	3	1	...	12	...	17	86	...
342	372	*171	5	98	5	29	30	3	170	109	...
2,185	1,861	*947	8	570	28	72	187	69	934	396	...
110	105	40	...	24	2	7	7	...	40	19	...
44	55	20	...	13	...	4	3	...	20	21	...
45	60	28	...	21	4	3	...	...	28	13	...
198	448	59	4	14	8	7	26	...	59	208	...
19	10	7	...	4	...	3	...	...	7	3	...
2,943	2,911	*1,272	17	744	47	125	253	72	1,258	769	...
6	28	8	...	6	...	...	2	...	8	3	...
44	52	36	...	...	...	...	36	...	36	6	...
1,096	1,307	*1,117	13	66	14	6	1,016	1	1,116	80	...
1,146	1,387	*1,161	13	72	14	6	1,054	1	1,160	89	...
6,733	8,056	*3,381	57	1,328	127	306	1,438	85	3,341	1,910	..

APPENDIX

Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Number of persons died during or before trial	Term of		
				Under 1 month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months
			20	21	22	23
		Class III—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.				
25	395, 397, 398, 399, 402 ...	Dacoity and preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	1
26	394, 397, 398, 392, 393 ...	Robbery	...	...	...	1
27	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	...	...
28	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	5	4	7
29	454, 455, 457 to 460, 449 to 452	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt and house-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	42	50	47
30	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	47	54	56
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the Person.				
31	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	1	1	...
32	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	2	1	...
33	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	3	2	...
		Class V—Minor Offences against Property.				
34	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	1	33	43	25
		Theft { ordinary	...	206	123	68
35	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	1	8	7	8
36	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	...	4	4	1
37	419, 420	Cheating	...	3	9	1
38	447, 448, 455, 456... ..	Criminal or house-trespass and lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	1	17	12	3
39	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	3	1
		Total ..	3	271	201	107
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.				
40	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	6
41	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 286, 289, 291 to 294, Sec. 34 of Act V of 1861 and nuisances punishable under local laws.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...
42	.....	Offences under special and local laws declared to be cognizable.	...	20	16	4
		Total ...	...	20	16	10
		Grand Total ...	9	398	328	266

VII—*concld.*

and cases awaiting trial in the Mysore State during the year 1916-17.

imprisonment									
From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial	Remarks
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
...	...	1	3	3	13	...	...	97	
...	4	9	4	...	1	...	...	24	
2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	34	
3	2	1	...	...	...	...	..	36	
93	49	17	2	...	...	...	...	165	*One released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P.C.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
98	55	28	9	4	14	...	...	356	*One released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	89	
18	13	4	1	...	...	...	...	79	*One released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
192	55	29	4	...	1	...	...	439	*Thirteen released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
2	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	43	
3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	13	
8	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
227	81	40	5	...	1	...	..	698	*Fourteen released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	
15	24	20	...	...	...	...	...	97	*One furnished Security.
15	24	20	...	...	...	...	...	117	One furnished Security.
476	192	102	15	14	27	11	13	2,175	†Fifteen released on probation of good conduct under Section 562, C. P. C. and one furnished Security.

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences dealt with by the various Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1916-17.

Name of Court	Number of offences reported during		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial in 1916-17					Total								
	Past year	Present year		Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate	Past year	Present year	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sessions Judges' Courts.	142	104	57	178	...	...	...	...	376	235	9	95	102	...	...	29	
District Magistrates' Courts.	42	38	16	30	...	18	...	...	73	64	5	6	48	...	1	1	2 Dealt with under Section 562, 1 dealt with under Criminal Circular Letter 144.
Other Magistrates' Courts.	23,987	21,075	*5,051	4,821	1,702	25,960	...	...	41,404	37,534	5,579	18,647	7,755	185	48	5,301	7 Dealt with under Section 562, 2 dealt with under Section 565. 2 Dealt with under Section 249, 8 dealt with under Section Criminal Circular Letter 144.
Total ...	24,171	21,217	*5,124	5,029	1,702	25,978	...	...	41,853	37,833	5,593	18,748	7,905	185	49	5,331	9 Dealt with under Section 562, 2 dealt with under Section 565, 2 dealt with under Section 249, 9 dealt with under Section Criminal Circular Letter No. 144.

* The cases of 39 persons were transferred from one Court to another.

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Mysore State during the year 1916-17.

Tribunal	Number of persons and cases																
	Applications rejected		Sentence						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry or new trial ordered		Pending		Remarks
			Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court	12	6	135	87	35	19	36	15	...	...	...	...	1	1	29	16*	
Sessions Courts	2	2	63	37	50	18	61	17	2	1	...	...	20	4	80	15	
Courts of District and other Magistrates having appellate jurisdiction.	28	22	426	217	68	46	398	204	...	..	...	...	45	13	132	58†	
Total ...	42	30	624	341	153	83	495	236	2	1	...	...	66	18	241	89‡	

* In 3 cases involving persons, the sentences were enhanced † died ‡ 1 died In 3 cases involving 3 persons, the sentences were enhanced

APPENDIX X.

Civil Work.—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Mysore State during the year 1916-17.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed or received by transfer during		Refiled and remanded during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year									Suits disposed of during the present year						Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money	Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value	Suits *re* landed property	Suits *re* money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs. 100	Number of suits above Rs. 100 and under Rs. 500	Number of suits above Rs. 500 and under Rs. 1,000	Number of suits above Rs. 1,000 and under Rs. 5,000	Number of suits above Rs. 5,000	*Ex parte*	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value	Average duration		
													Rs.													Rs.	Days		
District Judges' Courts	32	34	23	68	2	...	57	102	23	35	34	67	4,60,652	7	3	58	2	17	9	19	18	1	6	3	25	3,17,002	151·41	3	
Subordinate Judges' Courts.	769	1,199 *	3 379	3,317	129	102	4,277	,618	3,058	3,421	1,219	1,197	7,70,656	56	3,222	39	2,208	946	25	104	25	1,773	735	114	799	7,68,716	143·84	9	
Munsiffs' Courts ..	9,752	10,993 †	26,341	27,199	589	599	36,682	38,791	25,686	27,147	10,996	11,644	33,73,064	1,613	24,607	979	18,197	7,299	832	371	...	14,669	5,937	746	5,795	31,63,334	153·21	500	
Grand Total ...	10,553	12,226 ‡	29,743	30,584	720	701	41,016	43,511	28,767	30,603	12,249	12,908	46,04,372	1,676	27,832	1,076	20,407	8,262	866	494	43	16,443	6,678	863	6,619	42,49,052	148·46	512	

* Excludes 3 transferred. † Excludes 20 transferred. ‡ Excludes 23 suits transferred.

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL WORK.—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Mysore State during the year 1916-17.

Tribunal	Opening balance			Applications brought to register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year		
	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below 6 months	Below 12 months	Above 12 months
			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			Rs.			
District Judges	25	35	3,45,086	59	52	2,62,472	84	87	6,07,558	49	44	1,22,623	35	43	4,19,848	11	16	16
Sub Judges ...	681	959	3,33,297	3,729	3,889	6,87,427	4,410	4,848	10,20,724	3,451	3,673	6,67,658	959	1,175	3,53,066	912	220	43
Munsiffs ...	8,980	10,751	35,16,420	28,102	29,045	35,61,136	37,082	39,796	70,77,556	26,330	28,271	38,79,732	10,752	11,525	31,97,824	8,743	2,033	749
Grand Total ...	9,686	11,745	41,94,803	31,890	32,986	45,11,035	41,576	44,731	87,05,838	29,830	31,988	47,20,013	11,746	12,743	39,70,738	9,666	2,269	808

* Excludes one case which had been disposed of but shown as pending as last year.

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL WORK.—Number and results of appeals in civil suits in the Mysore State during the year 1916-17.

Tribunal	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of										Remarks
													Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration		
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
											Rs.	Rs.											Days	Days	
Chief Court of Mysore—		*		†																					
Appeals from original decrees ...	262	244	318	241	580	485	285	261	295	224	2,46,809	1,96,634	172	198	35	28	43	29	10	...	25	6	346·35	261·97	* Excludes 51 appeals transferred to District Court, Bangalore.
Do appellate decrees ...	225	198	241	205	466	403	268	272	198	131	57,082	34,909	127	114	34	50	17	19	3	4	87	85	242·80	249·29	
Do original orders ...	32	21	47	52	79	73	58	57	21	16	...	...	27	17	7	11	2	4	2	3	20	22	121·45	115·93	
Do appellate orders ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	174	178	541	442	715	620	537	413	178	207	85,172	65,068	345	257	81	67	38	28	55	32	18	29	144·48	112·42	† Excludes 100 appeals, Bangalore.
Do orders ...	20	14	44	35	64	49	50	35	14	14	...	...	25	21	14	6	2	...	3	4	6	4	108·47	78·03	
Subordinate Judges' Courts—																									
Appeals from decrees ...	111	124	217	185	328	309	204	222	124	87	47,972	44,456	122	128	41	49	25	29	7	10	9	6	142·89	195·30	
Do orders ...	3	3	10	31	13	34	10	28	3	6	...	...	4	9	5	18	...	...	...	1	1	...	67·80	74·42	
Total ...	827	782	1,418	1,191	2,245	1,973	1,412	1,288	833	685	4,37,035	2,81,067	822	744	217	229	127	109	80	54	166	152	140·10	134·51	

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jails and Lock-ups in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1916.

Name of State	Number of prisons	Number of prisoners				Daily average		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of jails and lock-ups	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	Total							
				Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mysore ...	1 Central Jail ... 1 District Jail ... 1 Special Lock-up ... 6 District Lock-ups 71 Taluk Lock-ups ...	1,225	9,857	11,605	11,082	1,244·84	1,260·20	1,263	Rs. 1,10,178	Days 14·20	1·0

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the Mysore State during the year 1916-17.

Name of State	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registration has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year		Remarks
			Mortgages		Sales		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous										
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Mysore ...	107,763	114,700	48,628	50,678	49,355	53,256	707	708	1,078	1,409	7,995	8,649	107,407	114,332	Rs. 2,63,35,449	Rs. 2,88,12,301	184	203	427	452	

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration in the Mysore State during the year 1916-17.

Description	Past year			Present year			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realized	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Mortgages	48,982	1,16,28,456 0 0	86,390 10 0	50,711	1,25,49,612 0 0	92,421 0 0	
Sales	49,208	1,06,88,470 0 0	83,482 0 0	53,669	1,21,70,185 0 0	93,843 2 0	
Wills	690	.....	2,603 12 0	729	.....	2,738 8 0	
Money bonds	1,184	7,66,134 0 0	1,560 12 0	823	5,00,111 0 0	609 4 0	
Miscellaneous	7,343	32,52,389 0 0	37,258 14 4	8,400	35,92,393 0 0	39,036 14 6	
Total ...	107,407	2,63,35,449 0 0	2,11,296 0 4	114,332	2,88,12,301 0 0	2,28,648 12 9	
Total Expenditure ...	.....	.....	93,315 4 3	.....	.....	93,156 15 9	
Net Profit ...	.....	.....	1,17,980 12 1	.....	.....	1,35,491 12 9	

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1916-17.

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1916	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1916-17	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1917	Remarks
		Past year 1915-16	Present year 1916-17		Past year 1915-16	Present year 1916-17		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bangalore City	1,71,920	4,83,130	5,32,924	7,04,844	3,46,992	6,00,012	1,04,832	
1. Hoskote	2,965	3,204	3,099	6,064	2,981	2,158	3,906	
2. Dodballapur	6,193	4,931	4,032	10,225	4,055	4,756	5,469	
3. Nelamangala	5,572	2,466	3,439	9,011	3,246	2,441	6,570	
4. Tyamagondlu	7,483	2,859	3,342	10,825	2,302	2,315	8,510	
5. Kankanhalli	765	3,001	2,454	3,219	2,278	2,506	713	
6. Magadi	3,033	3,034	4,727	7,760	3,026	2,983	4,777	
7. Closepet	1,470	2,735	3,792	5,262	3,470	4,137	1,125	
8. Channapatna	5,722	8,415	9,983	15,705	16,617	7,082	8,623	
9. Anekal	1,007	3,470	5,063	6,070	2,815	3,333	2,737	
10. Sarjapur	2,451	1,658	1,548	3,999	1,694	1,473	2,526	
11. Devanhalli	4,917	3,914	3,764	8,681	3,361	4,510	4,171	
12. Vadigenhalli	4,948	2,241	2,092	7,040	1,948	2,374	4,666	
Total ...	46,526	41,928	47,335	93,861	47,793	40,068	53,793	

KOLAR DISTRICT.

1. Kolar	4,446	15,870	18,249	22,695	18,450	13,196	9,499	
2. Bowringpet	12,762	13,511	14,146	26,908	16,094	13,315	13,593	
3. Chintamani	29,493	10,636	11,474	40,967	14,411	12,889	28,078	
4. Srinivaspur	—190	1,436	4,180	3,990	1,457	2,438	1,552	
5. Mulbagal	3,435	4,346	3,503	6,938	3,443	4,437	2,501	
6. Sidlaghatta	2,075	5,160	5,505	7,580	4,528	4,598	2,982	
7. Chikballapur	29,307	23,926	16,728	46,035	15,417	13,174	32,861	
8. Bagepalli	377	751	992	1,369	605	589	780	
9. Gudibanda	1,708	1,387	1,463	3,171	1,099	1,383	1,788	
10. Goribidnur	2,297	2,751	2,160	4,457	1,973	1,768	2,689	
11. Malur	2,586	2,836	3,407	5,993	2,462	3,220	2,773	
Total ...	88,296	82,610	81,807	1,70,103	79,939	71,007	99,096	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1916-17.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1916	Receipts during the		Tota in current year 1916-17	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1917	Remarks
		Past year 1915-16	Present year 1916-17		Past year 1915-16	Present year 1916-17		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Tumkur	20,224	32,469	45,192	65,416	52,592	43,459	21,957	
2. Maddagiri	8,274	39,39	3,918	12,192	3,135	3,681	8,511	
3. Koratagere	1,920	1,888	1,723	3,643	1,466	1,313	2,330	
4. Chiknayakanhalli	5,687	4,547	4,554	10,241	3,509	4,614	5,627	
5. Sira	6,522	4,850	5,514	12,036	5,800	3,776	8,260	
6. Gubbi	3,762	4,107	5,387	9,149	4,364	3,456	5,693	
7. Tiptur	20,231	16,703	15,114	35,345	34,497	23,851	11,494	
8. Turuvekere	3,077	1,773	1,599	4,676	1,215	1,374	3,302	
9. Pavagada	1,245	1,115	1,304	2,549	1,047	1,242	1,307	
10. Kunigal	5,253	4,107	6,828	12,081	4,473	4,391	7,690	
Total ...	7 6,195	75,498	91,133	1,67,328	1,12,098	91,157	76,171	

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Mysore City	26,762	2,77,769	2,44,081	2,70,843	2,92,260	2,39,990	30,853	
1. Hunsur	8,778	5,955	6,577	15,355	4,860	5,371	9,984	
2. Chamrajnagar	11,598	5,704	5,810	17,408	7,738	6,449	10,959	
3. Yedatore	3,426	2,811	2,347	5,773	2,408	2,568	3,205	
4. Heggaddevankote ...	777	959	1,228	2,005	851	701	1,304	
5. Gundlupet	6,489	5,260	6,886	13,375	5,288	3,773	9,602	
6. Nanjangud	41,435	15,410	16,285	57,720	10,538	11,889	45,831	
7. T.-Narsipur	3,263	2,319	3,306	6,569	1,789	2,198	4,371	
8. Periyapatna	3,249	2,752	2,441	5,690	2,220	1,932	3,758	
9. Bannur	6,785	2,616	2,555	9,340	1,347	3,310	6,030	
10. Talkad	2,893	1,282	2,152	5,045	1,513	1,702	3,343	
11. Seringapatam	4,364	10,345	10,414	14,778	9,388	9,668	5,110	
12. Mandya	723	1,654	1,437	2,160	1,895	1,751	409	
13. Krishnarajpete	769	1,737	2,326	3,095	1,839	2,067	1,028	
14. Malvalli	1,806	4,365	4,907	6,713	4,500	5,044	1,669	
15. Nagamangala	2,528	3,103	2,120	4,648	2,524	1,569	3,079	
16. Melkote	2,804	1,632	1,421	4,225	1,560	1,719	2,506	
17. French Rocks	8,304	3,137	3,619	11.923	1,724	2,552	9,371	
18. Saligram	5,873	2,441	1,667	7,540	1,207	1,345	6,195	
19. Maddur	2,427	864	1,028	3,455	950	956	2,499	
Total ...	1,18,291	74,346	78,526	1,96,817	64,139	66,564	1,30,253	

APPENDIX XVI—*contd.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1916-17.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1916	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1916-17	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1917	Remarks
		Past year 1915-16	Present year 1916-17		Past year 1915-16	Present year 1916-17		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. Hassan	2,808	12,419	16,216	19,024	18,661	13,871	5,153	
2. Alur	24,187	5,027	4,432	28,619	4,202	6,513	22,106	
3. Saklespur	6,602	5,474	5,261	11,863	3,838	4,339	7,524	
4. Belur	3,783	3,505	5,154	8,937	2,818	3,837	5,100	
5. Arsikere	19,358	6,492	10,407	29,765	4,191	8,350	21,415	
6. Channarayapatna... ...	3,854	3,420	3,310	7,164	2,093	4,320	2,844	
7. Arkalgud	8,265	4,346	3,969	12,234	3,461	3,916	8,318	
8. Hole-Narsipur	12,066	7,902	9,438	21,504	4,122	5,771	15,733	
Total ...	80,923	48,585	58,187	1,39,110	43,386	50,917	88,193	

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

1. Shimoga	26,654	42,468	45,125	71,779	42,688	60,488	11,291	
2. Kumsi	1,965	2,404	1,948	3,913	1,476	1,642	2,271	
3. Channagiri	3,754	3,739	3,690	7,444	2,907	2,803	4,641	
4. Honnali	3,853	2,516	3,022	6,875	2,866	2,285	4,590	
5. Nyamti	2,740	2,655	3,391	6,131	2,851	3,032	3,099	
6. Shikarpur	10,525	5,121	5,955	16,480	4,166	3,754	12,726	
7. Sorab	1,010	1,990	1,128	2,138	1,184	661	1,477	
8. Sagar	13,056	6,034	6,124	19,180	5,161	7,599	11,581	
9. Kallurkatte	2,164	1,769	1,022	3,186	1,136	1,090	2,096	
10. Tirthahalli	16,654	6,136	5,492	22,146	4,099	3,329	18,817	
Total ...	82,375	74,832	76,897	1,59,272	68,534	86,683	72,589	

APPENDIX XVI—*concld.*

Receipts and expenditure of the Municipalities in the Mysore State during the year 1916-1.7

KADUR DISTRICT.

Name	Opening balance on 1st July 1916	Receipts during the		Total in current year 1916-17	Expenditure during the		Balance on the 30th June 1917
		Past year 1915-16	Present year 1916-17		Past year 1915-16	Present year 1916-17	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Chikmagalur	60,721	34,845	34,021	94,742	27,927	28,373	66,369
2. Tarikere	84,709	15,403	17,393	52,102	21,364	23,096	29,006
3. Birur	12,975	7,131	5,954	18,929	4,914	6,157	12,772
4. Kadur	10,706	6,586	7,867	18,573	3,705	3,577	14,996
5. Narasimharajapura ...	2,832	2,164	2,429	5,261	1,276	2,217	3,044
6. Mudgere	7,733	2,244	3,094	10,827	2,969	2,915	7,912
7. Koppa	9,197	2,486	3,114	12,311	1,511	2,111	10,200
Total ...	1,38,873	70,859	73,872	2,12,745	63,666	68,446	1,44,299
Sringeri	1,754	6,262	5,405	7,159	5,508	5,068	2,091

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

1. Chitaldrug	8,822	10,748	15,545	24,367	9,002	18,971	5,396
2. Davangere	27,258	80,281	78,545	1,05,803	1,58,547	27,305	78,498
3. Harihar...	4,879	8,595	25,902	30,781	8,870	16,143	14,638
4. Holalkere	4,945	4,625	3,717	8,662	3,213	3,515	5,147
5. Hosdurga	3,879	3,206	3,925	7,804	2,611	3,092	4,712
6. Hiriyur...	4,372	3,837	3,680	8,052	2,605	2,722	5,330
7. Challakere	6,000	7,167	9,061	15,061	8,223	6,970	8,091
8. Molakalmuru	747	2,033	2,802	3,549	2,364	1,845	1,704
9. Jagalur	9,514	4,560	4,531	14,045	3,024	4,403	9,642
Total ...	70,416	1,25,052	1,47,708	2,18,124	1,98,459	84,966	1,33,158
Grand Total ..	9,02,331	13,60,871	14,37,875	23,40,206	13,22,774	14,04,878	9,35,328

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Mysore State during 1916-17.

State	July 1916	August 1916	September 1916	October 1916	November 1916	December 1916	January 1917	February 1917	March 1917	April 1917	May 1917	June 1917	Total	Total of past year	Average of past five years	Remarks
Mysore	7·56	8·31	5·53	6·42	6·18	0·23	0·01	1·43	0·59	0·70	2·20	6·48	45·64	38·61	39·05	

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement of prices of staple food grains in the Mysore State during 1916-17.
Quantity in seers of 80 tolas and chataks.

Article	During June 1916		During June 1917		Remarks
	Seers	Chataks	Seers	Chataks	
1. Wheat	7	0	7	0	
2. Rice (best sort)	5	12	5	13	
3. Do (common)	6	12	6	12	
4. Javar	15	0	14	8	
5. Marua or Ragi	16	0	15	0	
6. Gram	7	12	7	4	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1916-17.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Krishnarajasagara and allied Works—							
Works	16,88,458	.....	16,88,458	.....	.....	.....	16,88,458
Establishment	2,54,416	.....	2,54,416	.....	.....	.....	2,54,416
Tools and Plant ...	10,218	.....	10,218	.....	.....	.....	10,218
Suspense	13,577	.....	13,577	.....	.....	.....	13,577
Total ...	19,66,669	.....	19,66,669	.....	.....	.....	19,66,669
Irrigation Major—							
Works	2,34,410	11,881	2,46,291	.....	.....	.....	2,46,291
Establishment	.....	.....	53,583	.....	.....	.....	53,583
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	2,390	.....	.....	.....	2,390
Suspense	.....	.....	—1,852	.....	.....	.....	—1,852
Total ...	.....	.....	3,00,412	.....	.....	.....	3,00,412
Irrigation Minor—							
Works	21,306	1,23,450	1,44,756	4	1,86,820	1,86,824	3,31,580
Establishment	.....	.....	1,08,971	.....	.....	30,711	1,39,682
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	889	.....	.....	932	1,821
Suspense	.....	.....	—720	.....	.....	.....	—720
Total ...	.....	.. ...	2,53,896	.....	.....	2,18,467	4,72,363
Civil Works—							
Works — Civil Buildings	8,63,989	2,01,966	10,65,955	48,966	178	49,144	11,15,099
Works — Communication ...	71,729	5,47,649	6,19,378	1,36,220	2,89,414	4,25,634	10,45,012
Works — Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	2,57,086	1,78,378	4,35,464	1,702	410	2,112	4,37,576
Establishment	.....	.....	4,80,516	.....	.....	82,571	5,63,087
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	62,874	.....	.....	2,359	65,233
Suspense	.....	.....	40,408	.....	.....	.....	40,408
Total ...	.....	.....	27,04,595	.....	.....	5,61,820	32,66,415
Military Works—							
Works	35,277	6,383	41,660	.....	.....	.....	41,660
Establishment	.....	.....	7,229	.....	.....	.....	7,229
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	98	.....	.....	.....	98
Suspense	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	48,987	.....	.....	.....	48,987
Total, Fund Heads ...	.....	.....	52,74,559	.....	.....	7,80,287	60,54,846
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
Irrigation Major—							
Works	1,500	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	1,500
Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tools and Plant	.....	.....	.. ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	1,500	.....	.....	.....	1,500

APPENDIX XIX—*concld.*

Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1916-17.

Description of work	State Funds			Local Funds			Total
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Irrigation Minor—							
Works	793 0 0	36,112 0 0	36,905 0 0	.....	1,035 0 0	1,035 0 0	37,940 0 0
Establishment ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	148 0 0	148 0 0
Tools and Plant ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 0 0	7 0 0
Total ...	.....	.....	36,905 0 0	.....	.....	1,190 0 0	38,095 0 0
Civil Works—							
Works — Civil Buildings ...	8,514 0 0	8,852 0 0	17,366 0 0	.....	.....	.....	17,366 0 0
Works — Communications	6,273 0 0	.....	6,273 0 0	.....	.....	.....	6,273 0 0
Works — Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	1,20,745 0 0	40,851 0 0	1,61,596 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,61,596 0 0
Establishment ...	.....	.....	6,453 0 0	.....	.....	.....	6,453 0 0
Tools and Plant...	.....	.. ...	213 0 0	.....	.....	.....	213 0 0
Total ...	.....	.....	1,91,901 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,91,901 0 0
Total, Contributions..	.....	.....	2,30,306 0 0	.. ...	.....	1,190 0 0	2,31,496 0 0
Total, Public Works Department ...	.....	.....	55,04,865 0 0	.....	.....	7,81,477 0 0	62,86,342 0 0
ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.							
FUND HEADS.							
Bangalore Electric Tramways.	—2,379 0 0	.....	—2,379 0 0	.....	.....	.....	—2,379 0 0
Capital Expenditure ...	3,30,709 0 0	.....	3,30,709 0 0	.....	.....	.....	3,30,709 0 0
Revenue Expenditure ...	.....	7,36,852 0 0	7,36,852 0 0	.....	.....	.....	7,36,852 0 0
Depreciation Fund ...	.....	1,25,824 0 0	1,25,824 0 0	.....	.....	.....	1,25,824 0 0
Total, Fund Heads ...	3,28,330 0 0	8,62,676 0 0	11,91,006 0 0	.....	.....	.....	11,91,006 0 0
CONTRIBUTIONS.							
Works	92,707 0 0	.....	92,707 0 0	.....	.....	.....	92,707 0 0
Establishment ..	2,332 0 0	.....	2,332 0 0	.....	.....	.....	2,332 0 0
Tools and Plant ...	47 0 0	.....	47 0 0	.....	.....	.. .	47 0 0
Total, Contributions ...	95,086 0 0	.....	95,086 0 0	.....	.....	.....	95,086 0 0
Total, Electrical Department	4,23,115 0 0	8,62,677 0 0	12,86,092 0 0	.....	.....	.....	12,86,092 0 0
Grand Total, Public Works and Electrical Departments	.....	.....	67,90,957 0 0	.....	.....	7,81,477 0 0	75,72,434 0 0

* Due to the cancellation of the estimate for railway crossing near Subedar Chatram Road and credit of the amount to the estimate.

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Mysore State during the year 1916-17.

District	Year	Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Young stock	Sheep	Goats	Horses and ponies	Mules and donkeys	Camels	Ploughs	Carts	Remarks
				Male	Female									
Bangalore	1916-17	184,108	257,700	7,176	47,770	155,588	288,848	341,448	3,436	12,481	4	111,067	36,018	Adopted from the figures of the quinquennial census of agricultural stock taken in January 1916.
Kolar		200,362	190,632	15,099	60,426	132,086	601,961	292,175	2,472	11,732	1	97,915	31,995	
Tumkur		221,408	191,429	17,358	51,550	154,280	708,973	343,869	2,594	8,453	...	115,957	28,114	
Mysore		339,115	399,761	10,584	76,449	231,792	745,966	429,041	3,233	8,610	60	209,193	63,537	
Hassan		222,016	217,570	8,514	57,535	148,903	285,963	126,935	2,535	2,236	...	110,442	16,466	
Shimoga		196,008	135,244	24,051	67,852	184,875	33,017	62,247	1,273	890	...	87,297	34,888	
Kadur		136,797	106,478	10,414	39,557	99,830	68,043	48,559	979	1,981	2	60,095	14,380	
Chitaldrug		183,425	111,937	14,479	85,103	129,640	348,376	191,214	2,485	5,516	2	81,916	28,005	
Total ...		1,683,239	1,610,751	107,675	486,242	1,236,994	3,081,147	1,835,488	19,007	51,899	69	873,882	253,403	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Excise shops and Excise revenue of the Mysore State during 1915-16 and 1916-17.

Name of State	Years	Country spirits		Opium		Ganja		Toddy		Total		Remarks
		Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
Mysore	1915-16	740	25,25,167	110	60,626	258	1,92,010	3,126	27,70,182	4,234	55,47,555	
	1916-17	731	26,92,922	110	74,095	257	2,13,144	3,063	28,24,536	4,163	58,04,694	

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing the receipts and expenditure of the Mysore State for the year 1916-17.

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1915-16	Collection during the current year 1916-17	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year ...	...	...	...	72,26,539	82,05,714	...	...
A. Land Revenue—							
1. Fixed				96,72,023	99,36,329		
2. Fluctuating ...	15,63,086	1,11,11,034	1,26,74,120	5,07,414	5,60,153	1,16,977	15,29,675
3. Miscellaneous (collection charges, etc.)				4,59,401	5,30,986		
Total ...	15,63,086	1,11,11,034	1,26,74,120	1,06,38,838	1,10,27,468	1,16,977	15,29,675
A 1. Mining Royalty and Leases—							
1. Royalty	...	17,97,872	17,97,872	19,93,669	17,97,872	...	...
2. Other leases ...	...	5,657	5,657	7,448	5,657	...	...
Deduct—Refunds ...	...	*42,030*	*42,030*	*1,358*	*42,030*	...	...
Total ...	...	17,61,499	17,61,499	19,99,729	17,61,499	...	...
B. Forest Revenue—							
1. Timber				9,42,707	8,23,598		
2. Sandalwood ...	5,23,302	55,07,707	60,31,009	17,82,259	28,91,410	43,004	14,90,208
3. Miscellaneous ..				5,49,620	7,82,789		
Total ...	5,23,302	55,07,707	60,31,009	32,74,586	44,97,797	43,004	14,90,208
C. Excise Revenue—							
1. Opium	1,381	71,371	72,752	58,410	71,550	94	1,108
2. Country spirit license fee, including toddy ...	1,42,633	55,93,928	57,36,561	54,06,822	55,94,280	29,025	1,13,256
3. Ganja license fees ...	3,401	79,157	82,558	78,136	79,473	204	2,881
4. Duty on sale of ganja	...	1,51,966	1,51,966	1,17,165	1,51,966	...	...
5. Miscellaneous ...	9,733	86,657	96,390	61,155	86,817	197	9,376
Total ...	1,57,148	59,83,079	61,40,227	57,21,688	59,84,086	29,520	1,26,621
D. Stamp Revenue—							
1. Sale proceeds of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps ...	...	6,14,665	6,14,665	6,35,280	6,14,665	...	...
2. Sale proceeds of plain paper	...	8,637	8,637	8,102	8,637	...	...
3. Sale proceeds of general and other stamps	...	5,02,422	5,02,422	4,72,432	5,02,422	...	...
4. Stamp duty on plaints insufficiently stamped or unstamped ...	...	71,442	71,442	29,744	71,442	...	...
Total ...	...	11,97,166	11,97,166	11,45,558	11,97,166	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1915-16	Collection during the current year 1916-17	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
E. Law and Justice—							
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed property...	.....	3,140	3,140	4,015	3,140	.....	.....
2. Sale proceeds of intestate property.							
3. Other fees, forfeitures and fines ...	.....	45,368	45,368	55,609	45,368	.....	.....
4. Other items ...	.....	7,959	7,959	7,719	7,959	.....	.....
Deduct—Refunds ...	.....	*14,574*	*14,574*	*15,773*	*14,574*	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	41,893	41,893	51,570	41,893	.....	.....
F. Miscellaneous other receipts—							
1. Jail manufactures ...	.....	8,765	8,765	2,180	8,765	.....	.....
2. Tolls	.....	34,203	34,203	31,526	34,203	.....	.....
3. Mohatarfa in rural tracts	1,17,163	2,76,598	3,93,761	2,68,128	2,82,724	.....	1,11,037
4. Customs on supari...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. Rent for manufacturing earth-salt ...	1,339	6,115	7,454	4,197	5,589	.....	1,965
6. Stationery and Press receipts ...	.....	19,624	19,624	18,856	19,624	.....	.....
7. Police receipts ...	.....	7,012	7,012	4,388	7,012	.....	.....
8. Educational receipts	.....	1,91,653	1,91,653	1,85,656	1,91,653	.....	.....
9. Medical receipts ...	.....	26,918	26,918	25,607	26,918	.....	.....
10. Registration receipts...	.....	2,27,834	2,27,834	2,09,875	2,27,834	.....	.....
11. Army receipts ...	.....	36,644	36,644	57,901	36,644	.....	.....
12. Other departmental receipts ...	.....	27,646	27,646	12,427	27,646	.....	.....
13. Miscellaneous receipts	.....	17,369	17,369	4,826	17,369	.....	.....
Total ...	1,18,502	8,80,381	9,98,883	8,25,567	8,85,981	.....	1,12,902
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—							
1. Surplus Revenue, the Bangalore assigned Tract	11,09,959	1,50,000	12,59,959	1,10,041	10,02,196	1,07,763*	1,50,000
2. Interest on Investment							
3. Interests—	.....	6,69,488	6,69,488	9,10,857	6,69,488	.....	.....
(*a*) On Government securities ...							
(*b*) On loans ...	.....	91,705	91,705	1,06,551	91,705	.....	.....
(*c*) On khists ...	.....	50,020	50,020	39,562	50,020	.....	.....
4. Net Sale proceeds of water on the Kolar Gold Fields ...	.....	1,75,638	1,75,638	1,06,283	1,75,638	.....	.....
5. Sale proceeds of unserviceable articles, etc., including Public Works ...	.....	92,106	92,106	76,131	92,106	.....	.....

* Against the arrears of Rs. 11,09,959 only Rs. 10,02,196 was recovered.

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

RECEIPTS

Nature of demand	Demand			Collection during the previous year 1915-16	Collection during the current year 1916-17	Remission during the current year	Balance
	Arrears	Current	Total				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Miscellaneous extraordinary receipts—contd.							
6. Miscellaneous receipts—							
(*a*) Refunds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(*b*) Other miscellaneous receipts ...	...	2,71,700	2,71,700	1,32,222	2,71,700	...	...
7. Agricultural receipts	..	90,164	90,164	84,584	90,164	..	...
Total ...	11,09,959	15,90,821	27,00,780	15,66,231	24,43,017	1,07,763	1,50,000
G1. Commercial services (Net)							
1. Railways (Revenue Account) ...	...	9,54,103	9,54,103	9,15,281	9,54,103	...	...
2. Cauvery Power Scheme (Revenue Account) ...	...	12,30,380	12,30,380	11,62,040	12,30,380	...	...
3. Krishnarajasagara Works.	...	3,61,142	3,61,142	3,31,000	3,61,142	...	...
4. Sandal Oil Factory.	...	—2,47,074	—2,47,074	...	—2,47,074	...	...
Total ...	...	22,98,551	22,98,551	24,08,321	22,98,551	...	..
Total Service Head Receipts	34,71,997	3,03,72,131	3,38,44,128	2,76,32,088	3,01,37,458	2,97,264	34,09,406
H. Debt Heads—							
1 Savings Bank Deposits (Net) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. State Life Insurance Fund (Net) ...	...	3,39,952	3,39,952	3,47,017	3,39,952	...	...
3. Reserve Funds ...	...	40,08,869	40,09,869	6,31,703	40,08,869		
4. Deposits— (*a*) Revenue deposits	...	34,38,820	34,38,820	27,79,270	34,38,820	...	...
(*b*) Judicial do ...	...	8,18,740	8,18,740	7,11,976	8,18,740	...	...
(*c*) Miscellaneous do	...	90,99,602	90,99,602	95,11,366	90,99,602	...	...
5. Advances recovered...	...	39,49,892	39,49,892	17,86,783	39,49,892	...	...
6. Loans recovered ...	...	6,71,172	6,71,172	8,30,608	6,71,172	...	..
7. Cash recoveries of service payments during the year ...	...	5,642	5,642	11,910	5,642	...	..
8. Other items including remittances (Net) ...	...	9,89,659	9,89,659	—2,38,306	9,89,659	...	...
Total Debt Heads ...	...	2,33,22,348	2,33,22,348	1,43,72,327	2,33,22,348	...	...
Total receipts of service and debt heads ...	34,71,997	5,41,40,194	5,76,12,191	4,20,04,415	5,34,59,806	2,97,264	34,04,406
Grand Total including opening balance ...	...	...	...	4,92,30,954	6,16,65,520	...	...

APPENDIX XXII—*contd.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1915-16	Current year 1916-17	Previous year 1915-16	Current year 1916-17	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. Tribute—					
Subsidy to the British Government ...	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	35,00,000	
B. Refunds—					
1. Of revenue	3,05,000	3,10,000	3,26,035	2,62,240	
2. Of lapsed deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	3,05,000	3,10,000	3,26,035	2,62,240	
C 1. Revenue Collection Charges—					
1. Land Revenue—					
Remuneration to shanbhogs and patels	8,05,000	8,05,000	8,33,951	8,22,855	
2. Stamps—					
(*a*) Purchase of stamp papers for manufacture.	14,000	28,000	.....	30,050	
(*b*) Discount on stamps ..	25,000	25,300	29,240	29,368	
3. Sayer—					
Establishment and contingent charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	8,44,000	8,58,300	8,63,191	8,82,273	
C 2. Administration—					
1. Civil List	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	
2. General Administration	7,42,100	7,47,600	6,88,482	7,80,453	
3. Account Department	1,36,800	1,72,400	1,42,226	1,51,296	
4. District Administration and land revenue ...	10,17,100	10,73,100	10,16,561	10,57,987	
5. Excise	3,59,000	3,50,000	3,27,829	3,43,091	
6. Forests	8,84,000	9,40,000	9,20,287	9,49,162	
7. Police	11,72,400	11,38,000	10,09,154	9,96,710	
8. Jail Department	1,52,000	1,18,000	96,804	1,09,535	
9. Law and Justice charges	9,26,600	9,13,000	8,54,072	8,58,666	
10. Stationery and Press charges ...	2,93,000	3,52,000	2,83,753	3,60,154	
11. Miscellaneous administrative unforeseen charges	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12. Survey and Settlement Department...	1,48,900	1,68,900	1,24,064	1,42,304	
13. Army	16,69,000	16,37,000	12,50,530	15,48,357	
14. Scientific and other minor departments	1,97,900	1,27,000	1,23,251	85,957	
15. Miscellaneous	1,01,000	64,000	79,221	60,984	
Total ...	97,99,800	98,01,000	89,16,234	94,44,656	
D. Public Instruction	20,27,000	27,95,000	17,66,221	26,66,640	
E. Medical charges	9,36,800	7,73,000	5,91,517	6,78,591	
F. Religious charges	3,59,000	3,54,000	3,55,910	3,49,788	

APPENDIX XXII—*concld.*

EXPENDITURE

Nature of expenditure	Budget estimates		Actual expenditure		Remarks
	Previous year 1915-16	Current year 1916-17	Previous year 1915-16	Current year 1916-17	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
G. Commercial Services—					
1. Capital Outlay—					
(*a*) Railways	37,35,000	22,15,000	15,83,301	22,23,494	
(*b*) Cauvery Power Scheme ...	4,31,000	10,31,000	3,96,221	3,30,709	
(*c*) Bangalore Electric Tramways...	6,00,000	.....	—211	.....	
(*d*) Krishnarajasagara ...	25,00,000	21,00,000	26,97,355	19,66,644	
(*e*) Other works	.....	4,000	18,293	3,12,844	
Total ...	72,66,000	53,50,000	46,94,959	48,33,691	
H. Public Works—					
1. Original works	14,10,000	25,31,000	12,08,231	19,48,519	
2. Repairs	9,50,000		8,00,085	10,63,326	
3. Establishment	7,32,800		6,28,631	7,18,912	
4. Tools and Plant	29,200		33,316	66,154	
5. Suspense account	.....		61,168	37,836	
Lumpsum deduction on account of probable savings	—30,000		.....	.....	
Total ...	30,92,000	25,31,000	27,31,431	38,34,747	
I. Stamp Department—					
1. Manufacture of stamps including contingencies	7,200	5,400	11,211	9,958	
J. Pensions	12,60,000	12,51,000	11,99,946	12,29,962	
L. Miscellaneous—					
1. Payment of interest	8,37,000	7,68,000	5,26,533	15,51,912	
2. Registration charges	92,000	96,000	92,117	95,687	
3. Agricultural charges	4,78,300	4,78,000	3,78,954	4,18,974	
4. Famine relief and insurance ...	3,33,000	3,33,000	3,33,333	4,99,981	
5. Miscellaneous	12,54,900	15,23,300	11,66,895	40,49,065	
Total ...	29,95,200	31,98,300	24,97,832	66,15,619	
Total Services ...	3,23,92,000	3,07,27,000	2,74,54,487	3,43,08,165	
M. Debt Heads—					
1. Savings Bank deposits (Net) ...	.....	.....	3,69,756	2,60,346	
2. Investment of surplus balance (Net)	.....	.....	7,19,120	22,48,152	
3. Repayment of deposits—					
(*a*) Revenue deposits	.....	.....	27,61,240	33,77,094	
(*b*) Judicial do	.....	.....	7,07,106	7,61,140	
(*c*) Miscellaneous deposits ...	.....	.....	66,70,967	93,95,770	
4. Advances made	.....	.....	20,31,476	39,67,533	
5. Loans given	.....	.....	2,98,819	7,23,557	
6. Cash payment out of receipts under service heads of the current year...	.....	.....	12,269	5,578	
Total Debt Heads ...	.....	.....	1,35,70,753	2,07,39,170	
Total Expenditure of Service and Debt Heads	.....	.....	4,10,25,240	5,50,47,335	
Cash balance at the close of the year ...	.....	.....	82,05,714	66,18,185	
Grand Total including closing balance ...	.....	.....	4,92,30,954	6,16,65,520	

APPENDIX XXIII.

Statement of medical relief afforded in the Mysore State during the calendar year 1916.

Number of Medical Institutions	Number of patients treated		Results for in-patients						Expenditure	Daily average			Remarks
	Out-patients	In-patients	Number cured	Number relieved	Discharged otherwise	Died	Absented	Remaining under treatment		Out-patients	In-patients	Total	
									Rs.				
*142 Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,513,175	12,197	6,810	2,292	1,956	936	.....	203	4,92,613	9,060·85	527·54	9,588·39	

* Exclusive of 7 Special Hospitals, 8 State non-public, 2 Private non-aided and 8 Railway Dispensaries.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Vital statistics of the Mysore State for the calendar year 1916.

Name	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1,000 of population				Remarks
										Births		Deaths		
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Mysore State	5,705,359	114,253	115,905	1,652	.....	88,580	94,890	6,310	.....	20·03	20·31	15·53	16·63	

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing particulars as to the schools maintained in the Mysore State for the official year 1916-17.

Number of institutions		Institutions	Number on the rolls on the 30th June		Daily average attendance		Expenditure from					
Past year 1915-16	Present year 1916-17		Past year 1915-16	Present year 1916-17	Past year 1915-16	Present year 1916-17	State Funds	Local Funds	Municipal Funds	Fees	All other sources	Total
		A. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
		Colleges.										
2	2	Colleges, English, for men	720	589	650	521	1,78,428	...	...	21,318	53	1,99,799
1	1	Do for women	4	4	6	2	8,778	...	...	...	...	8,778
4	4	Colleges, Oriental, for men	204	193	160	140	21,973	1,564	600	...	184	24,321
1	1	Colleges, Teaching	6	6	6	5	11,196	..	...	...	...	11,196
8	8	Total ...	934	792	822	668	2,20,375	1,564	600	21,318	237	2,44,094
		Secondary Schools.										
14	14	High Schools, English, for boys	5,371	5,730	4,290	4,753	90,546	...	..	1,02,994	16,557	2,10,097
5	6	Do Vernacular, for boys	168	211	140	164	17,262	7,003	...	...	...	24,265
173	191	Middle Schools, English, for boys	24,669	27,014	18,931	19,976	1,25,062	14,421	4,430	1,09,313	25,471	2,78,697
80	89	Do Vernacular, for boys	8,658	10,366	6,036	6,350	60,283	...	14,287	3,588	5,019	83,177
2	2	High Schools, English, for girls	43	39	40	35	11,262	...	...	308	137	11,707
3	3	Do Vernacular, for girls	30	29	19	27	8,629	...	...	2	...	8,631
10	10	Middle Schools, English, for girls	1,357	1,593	1,056	1,140	33,924	...	...	4,446	17,044	55,414
85	96	Do Vernacular, for girls	9,381	11,358	5,311	6,510	82,556	...	380	9	22,192	1,05,137
372	411	Total ...	49,677	56,340	35,823	38,955	4,29,524	21,424	19,097	2,20,660	86,420	7,77,125
		Primary Schools.										
4,512	6,337	Primary Schools, for boys	141,186	214,685	100,914	136,990	2,28,278	3,79,358	3,517	1,036	11,206	6,23,395
418	490	Do for girls	16,972	21,771	11,373	12,793	50,723	55,749	3,580	71	16,652	1,26,775
4,930	6,827	Total ...	158,158	236,456	112,287	149,783	2,79,001	4,35,107	7,097	1,107	27,858	7,50,170
		School Education (Special).										
6	7	Training Schools for Masters	368	431	330	431	37,115	34,269	...	...	31	71,415
2	2	Do do Mistresses	33	32	32	29	3,770	308	...	...	1,420	5,498
1	1	Kindergarten Schools (including Manual Instruction) ...	40	14	39	4	6,695	...	...	15	..	6,710
25	24	Industrial Schools for men	1,417	1,526	1,074	962	46,097	...	...	84	53,802	99,983
4	3	Do do for women	137	183	125	168	1,915	...	...	...	3,721	5,636
4	4	Commercial Schools	355	400	341	323	7,267	...	...	3,452	...	10,719
48	53	Sanskrit Schools	2,078	2,357	1,682	1,761	14,126	...	180	30	2,837	17,173
2	2	Schools for the Blind and Deaf-mutes	56	65	38	30	2,645	753	...	...	1,885	5,283
1	1	Engineering School (Civil)	78	72	68	58	11,425	...	...	1,584	...	13,009
1	1	Do do (Mechanical)	130	133	124	120	25,886	...	...	1,232	3	27,121
2	2	Agricultural Schools	27	40	28	34	8,301	...	...	...	301	8,602
30	90	Practical Instruction classes	909	3,107	542	1,908	9,823	...	...	...	...	9,823
126	190	Total ...	5,628	8,360	4,423	5,828	1,75,065	35,330	180	6,397	64,000	2,80,972
5,436	7,436	Total of all Public Institutions and Direct Expenditure ...	214,397	301,948	153,355	195,234	11,03,965	4,93,425	26,974	2,49,482	1,78,515	20,52,361
		B. PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
1	2	Advanced	8	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,821	1,762	Elementary	24,707	23,729	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,822	1,764	Total, Private Institutions ...	24,715	23,770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
		Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	8,90,615	95,162	75	1,14,423	1,44,925	12,45,200
7,258	9,200	Grand Total ...	239,112	325,718	153,355	195,234	19,94,580	5,88,587	27,049	3,63,905	3,23,440	32,97,561

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